An Article by Maxim Gorky "Making New Men," Begins in Tomorrow's 'Daily'

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WEATHER
Eastern New York—Partly Cloudy Monday.

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WIN STRIKE VICTORY IN TWO STEEL PLANTS

Unchanged

IT was the usual blarney, now so intimately associated with his name, that Roosevelt handed out in his latest back-porch speech at Hyde Park.

But he did make two statements that require passing comment. With the loftiest indifference to the facts as published by even the economic experts of his own governmental machinery, Roosevelt took upon himself the unenviable mantle of Hoover. He proclaimed the end of the crisis. He said:

"The downhill drift of America has definitely turned and become the upward surge of America."

On the second page of this issue, the absurdity of this statement is set forth in detail.

We confine ourselves to another significant utterance in Roosevelt's speech, where he said:

"I think it is the first time in our history that the nation as a whole, regardless of party, has approved drastic changes in the methods and forms of our government, without destroying the basic principle."

This talk about "national unity" is of course, the most hypocritical kind of falsehood. The wave of strikes in coal, shipbuilding, tobacco, textiles, etc., are sufficient testimony against Roosevelt's effort to waive away the fact of the bitter resistance of the workers.

* * *

WHY does Roosevelt talk so glibly of "drastic changes?" Because he knows that the workers are seeking a way out of their misery. They want a change. Therefor, Roosevelt pretends to give it to them. But in all the "drastic change," the "basic principle" remains unchanged.

For, what is this "basic principle?" **It is nothing more nor less than the fundamental principle of the right of the capitalist class to exploit the working class for profit. It is the right of the capitalist class to own and control the means of production for their own private profit. It is, the right, of capitalist exploitation.**

This is unchanged and sacred, for the capitalist class, declares Roosevelt. And he is right. Under the NRA codes, beneath all the rotten enthusiasms of the William Greens and the Norman Thomases, this rockbottom fact remains.

The workers of this country have in Roosevelt's speech the real kernel of the "New Deal"—the maintenance of capitalist exploitation, the continuation of their wage slavery. This gives the workers an effective clue as to what action they have to take.

2 Steel Strike Victories

TWO splendid strike victories were gained on the same day by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. In McKees Rocks, 500 strikers of the Pressed Steel Car Co. won a series of demands including higher wages and vastly improved working conditions. In Buffalo, several hundred workers of the Wickwire-Spencer Steel Co. won wage increases, improved conditions, no discrimination, and recognition of the shop committee.

In both strikes, the right to elect shop committees off the companies' premises was won, as well as the right to organize in a union of the workers own choosing.

These brilliant victories should be an inspiration to all steel workers.

* * *

MORE significant still are these victories because they took place after the codes of the big steel trust was adopted by President Roosevelt and approved by William Green and other A. F. of L. officials.

The strikes led by the Steel and Metal Workers Union won conditions far above the fake increases offered by the code. **And they won the right of the workers, through organization and their shop committees, backed by the rapidly growing Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, to see that the power of the workers themselves was behind the carrying through of these demands.**

Nothing could be more inspiring to the workers throughout the country, now harrassed by the slave conditions of the NRA, than to witness the remarkable unity of employed and unemployed in both these strikes.

Though these strikes were comparatively small, involving together not quite 1,000 steel workers, they actually were fought with the support of thousands of steel workers. In the Buffalo strike the whole suburb of Riverside was aroused and mobilized behind the strikers. Though men in other mills were not out, they were behind the strikers, watching, supporting, learning. In McKees Rocks, 4,000 workers, men, women and children, despite police terror strengthened the ranks of the 400 strikers, smashing the fight through to victory.

* * *

THE news of these steel strike victories should be spread throughout the steel centers like the blazing roar of the furnaces.

While the A. F. of L. meets with the steel bosses, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is out in the field, hammering out a powerful union as the only guarantee of fighting back the steel trusts' offensive under the NRA.

Thousands are joining this union. When the news of these strike victories echos through the steel mills, in hurried talks during working hours, in conversations after work, in the hundreds of meetings that will take place, more thousands will join the union.

It is by this means that a mass union in this most important of basic industries is formed, and the revolutionary forces rooted in this strategic center for the struggle against capitalism.

The New Deal a Lynch Deal

WITHIN the last three weeks, four Negroes have been lynched in Alabama.

Two were lynched in Tuscaloosa, and a third was seriously injured; one Negro was lynched in Decatur, and three attempts were made to lynch a second; in Benton, a Negro was whipped to death by a landlord gang which is known to have whipped ten Negro men and three Negro women to a bleeding pulp this year.

In each instance, the local judges and officials were directly involved.

* * *

WHAT is behind this new wave of terror?

The Negro masses of the South are resisting more and more the increasing oppression by which the bankrupt Southern ruling classes are trying to get out of their crisis at the expense of the Negro toilers.

The Negro tenants and share-croppers are robbed by the program of plowing cotton under, for which the landlords pocket the government bounty. The Negro factory workers of the South are placed below even the starvation minimums of the codes, they are fired wholesale, excluded from unemployment relief.

The Southern newspapers reflect the desperate fear of the Southern ruling class that the Negro masses will not submit to this new and savage offensive against them in the name of the Roosevelt New Deal. Already Negro and white workers are striking in Birmingham, in the steel and coal industry, and on the forced labor gangs.

This new wave of lynchings is a calculated drive of the Southern ruling class to terrorize the Negro masses into subjection, and to smash all unity of Negro and white toilers.

* * *

IN the South, the New Deal is a Lynch Deal for the Negro masses.

The struggle against the NRA must be equally a gigantic, nation-wide campaign in support of the Negro masses, against the Roosevelt policy of national oppression.

Mass meetings must be held, protests must flood the federal, state, and county officials. Committees of action must be set up. The conference on lynchings and persecution of Negroes which is being prepared in Birmingham must be supported.

500 DELEGATES MAP FIGHT ON NRA AT UNITED ACTION CONFERENCE IN CLEVELAND

Stachel, TUUL Secretary, Answers A. J. Muste On Question of Work Within A. F. of L.

By N. HONIG
(Special to Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The conference for United Action opened here Saturday afternoon at the Locomotive Engineers Auditorium with over 500 delegates present from A. F. of L., Independent, and Trade Union Unity League unions.

James Ford, member of the national board of the T.U.U.L., was chairman of the first session.

J. A. Muste, secretary of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, was chairman of the second session. An executive for the conference of 13 members was elected from various organizations represented. Minerich and Johnson of the Ohio Unemployed Leagues were elected permanent secretarites.

"There never has been any time when need for unity in the struggles of the workers against the Roosevelt program was greater than now," said Chairman Ford, opening the Conference. He outlined the program for action.

The secretary of the preparations committee, Weinstock, said that though the delegates may differ on political questions it was necessary and possible to work out a common program of struggle against the Roosevelt attacks under the NRA, and against the A. F. of L. bureaucrats.

He analyzed Roosevelt's attacks. "The Roosevelt scheme of forced labor camps at the scale of a dollar a day is a move to smash down wage standards," he said. "Inflation is another means of lowering living standards."

Section 7 (a) of the NRA, Weinstock said, was hailed by the A. F. of L., but is being used by the bosses to smash trade unions and set up company unions. He pointed out to fight the NRA it was necessary to go to the workers in the shops and Unions and urge them to answer the NRA by working out a fighting program for their own proposals. "The workers must organize and fight for substantial wage increases, a minimum guarantee of $25 a week, a full year's work," he said. He added that the fight must unite employed and unemployed around the demand for unemployment insurance.

A. J. Muste spoke of the millions of workers who were filled with illusions about the NRA. He said it was a mistake to urge the workers not to join the A. F. of L. unions and criticized the conference for lack of A. F. of L. delegates.

Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the TUUL, said that the largest section of the workers regret that William Z. Foster was unable to attend, but that he would soon be back in the struggle.

Replying to Muste, on behalf of the TUUL, Stachel said thata the arrangements committee of the conference did all in its power to bring A. F. of L. delegates, and was the only organization that did bring them, implying that the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, had done little to rally forces for the Conference.

Answering Muste on urging workers to join the A. F. of L., Stachel said we are against this, except in certain cases like the Railroad Brotherhoods, as the A. F. of L. is organizing the workers for betrayal and not for struggle. The TUUL, however, is not abandoning the A. F. of L. workers but organizing them for struggle. Muste cooperates on top, he said. But in Allentown, it is with the unemployed, and not with the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Three-Quarters of Record Soviet Crop Already Harvested

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—Three-quarters of the Soviet crop, the biggest in 30 years, had been harvested by August 20, it was announced today. Record after record has been established in all the main wheat-growing sections for speed in harvesting, for thoroughness in the work, and for the quality of the grain, marking a triumphant victory all down the line for the policy of collectivization.

Hays Calls on Nazi Torgler Defense to Accept Trial Help

Judge Forbids N. Y. Lawyer to Act for Reds in Court

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney, will go to Leipsig and help in the defense of the Communists who will be tried there on Sept. 21 on the framed-up charge of setting the Reichstag fire, if the Nazi-appointed German defense counsel will consent, he announced yesterday.

He had just received word from Dr. Bunger, presiding judge of the Leipsig Supreme Court, rejecting his application to act as defense counsel for George Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Taneff, despite the fact that he has been retained in behalf of their families. In addition to these three, Ernst Torgler and probably other Communists whose names have not been made public will have to stand trial.

He wired yesterday to Paul Teichert, Nazi-appointed defense counsel:

"Note from your letter to Branting that defense lawyers are free and independent. Delighted to hear this. Will you consult with me and other foreign lawyers if we come to Leipsig, and permit us to help in the defense?"

The letter from Bunger refused Hays a copy of the preliminary proceedings of the trial, and said the question of his being allowed to attend at all would not be decided until after the trial starts.

KKK Burns Cross

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan, in full regalia, burned a 75 foot cross at Martinsburg, Md., Aug. 17, to "impress the colored population" of the section. Many of the members were armed.

Explosion of Stove Kills 3 Celebrating Relief Order Arrival

CHICAGO, Ill.—Andrew Szczerba with his wife and four children, had their gas shut off in his home recently.

Andrew wasn't going to let that stop him from feeding his children with the relief groceries given him. He built a home-made gasoline stove.

Recently the relief order was held back; just for one day. The family went hungry. Andrew thought it a shame that after he had gone through all the trouuble to build the gasoline heater, he had no food to cook on it.

The check came the next ay. The whole family felt relieved and happy. They were going to eat. Everybody was running around the house helping mother prepare for the party.

In the midst of the cooking the overtaxed little gasoline heater exploded, killing father, mother and baby, leaving three children orphans.

The Chicago Hunger March takes place, Aug. 30, 10 p. m. from Twenty-Second and Wentworth and Union Park.

London Pact Will Raise Bread Prices, Officials Admit It

Liverpool Prices Have Jumped 3 Cents a Bushel

LONDON, Aug. 27.—As a result of the tentative agreement of the 31 nations assembled here, to restrict the production of wheat, the price of wheat options rose 1.' cents a bushel. Liverpool rates rose 3.04 cents.

This will inevitably mean increased retail costs for bread, officials pointed out.

The United States has not yet given its approval to the wheat reducing pact, since Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, is eager to sell America's enormous surplus at the expense of the other countries. But, he, too, has launched the American farmers on a wheat reducing program of at least 20 per cent of last year's acreage.

Raymond Moley, Chief of 'Brain Trust' Hands in His Resignation

HYDE PARK, Aug. 27.—The resignation of Raymond L. Moley, chief of the Roosevelt "Brain Trust" was accepted today by President Roosevelt. Moley said that he wants to start a magazine with the millionaire Vincent Astor.

Moley's resignation had been a scource of rumor ever since his open rift with Secretary of State Hull at the London Economic Conference.

Four Escape from Jail in Detroit; One Still At Large After Break

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—Three out of four prisoners who escaped from the Wayne County Jail this morning were in custody tonight, authorities announced.

The prisoners took advantage of the chapel service and escaped after slugging a guard. One was captured a few blocks from the jail after a gun-battle with a deputy sheriff, two others were apprehended as they attempted to register at the Leno Hotel.

The fourth, Steve Andrews, is still at liberty.

All four were serving sentences for robbery.

STRIKERS TO SEE WHALEN FOR PROTEST

Plan Monster Mass Meet At Madison Square Garden

TO VISIT MAYOR O'BRIEN

Conference MapsFight for Unions Rights

NEW YORK.—Immediate sending of mass delegations from each strike led by a revolutionary union to see Grover Whalen, head of the New York NRA administration today demanding the right to picket and protesting the violation of the right of workers to belong to whatever organization they choose, was decided upon yesterday at a special conference called by the Trade Union Unity Conference.

Representatives of 14 organizations and unions were present at the meeting, including the needle, metal, furniture, celluloid, and shoe. All of the revolutionary unions are on strike at present.

A monster demonstration planned for Madison Square Garden will be organized by the trade unions involved in strikes together with the International Labor Defense and T.U.U.C. The representatives were enthusiastically in favor of holding the meeting the latter part of this week.

After the delegations lodge their protests with Grover Whalen they will proceed to City Hall to interview the Mayor. A central delegation of 3 to 5 workers elected in the strike halls of each industry will go Tuesday o the Mayor demanding that he repudiate the statements of Whalen.

Ben Gold, speaking at the meeting pointed out the experience of his recent trip to the Washington Administrator of NIRA. He showed how only a militant fight without silk words at the capitol won a hearing for the revolutionary trade union delegates. It was necessary to treat Whalen the same way, he concluded.

The resolution of the conference follows:

"The conference protests against Grover Whalen and the city police threats to arrest all pickets and to reinstitute injunctions in a new form and under a new name in an effort to smash the workers organizations and deprive them of their elementary civil rights.

"We demand hat Whalen and local NRA cease interferring with rights of workers to choose whatever organization they wish to belong to as this right is supposedly guaranteed in Section 7 of the NRA.

"The Conference calls upon trade unions whether affiliated to the Trade Union Unity Council or the American Federation of Labor or independent unions as well as other labor organizations as well as liberal and professional people to join in this protest and adopt protest resolutions and telegrams to the New York NRA, to General Johnson in Washington and to Mayor O'Brien and insist on the right of the workers to choose their form of organization and right to strike and picket and bargain collectively with the employers without interference by police or judicial machinery. The conference calls upon all strike meetings to elect mass delegations to be sent to the NRA administrators and to Mayor O'Brien on Monday and Tuesday and to continue with closed ranks conference of trade union representatives together with the Trade Union Unity Council.

Picket Line of 4,000 Backs 500 in Strike At McKees Rocks, Pa.

Expect Thousands to Join Steel and Metal Union

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 27.—The strike in the McKees Rocks Pressed Steel Car Co. ended yesterday with a victory for the workers.

The company signed an agreement last night agreeing to reinstate all men discharged for union activity, and all men laid off. The strike was led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

A wage increase of approximately 40 per cent was won in some departments. In other smaller increases were gained.

The company agreed to give the workers back pay in some departments from August 1st where they were getting below the minimum.

They agreed to take smaller payments out of the wages for rent due on company houses.

Win Better Conditions.

A whole series of smaller demands, such as lockers, showers, improvements of sanitary conditions, was granted.

Five hundred workers were on strike. The company was forced to negotiate with the strike committee and sign the dmands on Saturday when a picketing line of 4,000 the day previous were on strike. Unemployed and employed, men women and children, as well as workers from other plants, joined the picket lines when the company made a thrtat to bring in scabs. The chief of police had fired at one of the strike leaders. A mass protest march paraded the streets. Huge mass meetings were held, that showed the company in no uncertain terms that the workers were determined to win.

The agreement to end the strike is signed by C. W. Wrenshall, works manager of he company.

At the mass meeting Friday night the strikers voted to accept the S.M.W.I. union one hundred per cent in the company and all other plants in McKees Rocks.

John Meldon, secretary of the union, and Jimmie Egan, met with the strike committee. They spoke at the strike mass meeting last night, attended by 1,000.

The union has he perspective of bringing in thousands of new members on the basis of this victory.

679 N. Y. Park Men Get 10 P. C. Wage Cut; Work 4 1-2 Days

NEW YORK.—A 10 per cent wage cut has been given to 679 day to day Park laborers in Manhattan according to reports. The cut was given them in the form of a 4 1-2 day week with an equivalent decrease in wages.

The Park Department said the wage cut was given on account of the need for economy,

NEGRO BEATEN, ARRESTED

BOSTON. — Joseph Antones, Negro worker, was placed under arrest here on charges of "drunkenness" after he had been beaten by a white man who resented remarks against the South made by Antones.

No action was taken against the white man who made the assault.

Wickwire Strikers Win Splendid Victory

By BILL DUNNE
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—The Wickwire-Spencer strikers have won a splendid victory and will return to work Monday in a body — solidly organized in the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. The strike lasted eleven days.

The settlement was made on the basis of the company officials agreeing to the following demands presented and argued during a three-hour meeting of the negotiation committee with General Superintendent Johnson today.

1) The recognition of the elected committee and its right to take up and meet with company representatives on all grievances arising among Wickwire workers shall be full, complete and unrestricted.

2) There shall be no discrimination against any striker or committeeman and that the guarantee of this shall be the replacement of all strikers and committeemen upon the jobs they were working on in the same departments before the strike.

3) These two points are to mean no new physical examination of strikers upon their return to work.

4) The right of Wickwire workers to organize in a union of their choice is recognized fully.

5) The above conditions being agreed to by the company and the elected committee, the strikers shall return to work on Monday, Aug. 26, in a body.

6) That within 24 hours of this action the elected committee shall meet with the company representatives and take up all disupted questions regarding wages and hours with a view to reaching a basis of agreement in favor of the Wickwire workers.

7) All working conditions agreed upon, or changes in working conditions which raise wages, shall date from the beginning of the strike.

The report of the negotiations committee was received and endorsed with enthusiasm at the meeting of strikers. It was decided that the fifteen or twenty men in the plant who did not strike, were to be given one week to join the union. The 335 strikers are all members of the union.

The Wickwire victory comes on the eve of two big meetings of workers in the Donner plant of Republic steel for which 1,250 admission cards have been distributed and will have a strong influence in consolidating the SMWIU among the hundreds of these workers who have signed applications for membership.

Indiana Steel Men Meet; Join Union, Draw Up Demands

GARY, Indiana, Aug. 27.—One hundred standard forging workers met at an open meeting in Auditorium Hall in Indiana Harbor Saturday morning under the auspices of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, a joint committee of unorganized, and A. F. of L. welders.

They drew up demands for wage increases and a guaranteed basic rate. Everybody except the welders joined the Steel Union.

The men booed the A. F. of L. organizer who tried to speak. They were determined to organize for struggle to win their demands. They elected shift and department committees, and made final preparations for presenting the demands to the company.

The Ilinois Steel men at Gary, Indiana, in the wheel mill, and the merchantmill, signed a petition demanding increased pay, abolition of the lunch hour at workers' expense.

As a result, the company union representative, Thatcher, in the mechanical department resigned.

Last Wednesday, 200 men in the opening department of American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. met at the end of the shift in the washroom. They expressed their disgust with the steel trust code which resulted in wage cuts for them. They called an open meeting of both shifts in the department at the Legion hut on Saturday. The standard forgings and hammersmith departments organized a two-hour stoppage on Thursday afternoon demanding extra pay on welding jobs.

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, speaks in Gary on Thursday, August 31, under the auspices of the Communist Party, at Roumanian Hall, 12 and Adams, on the NRA.

Michael Gold Joins Daily Worker Staff As Columnist Today

Long, Active Career Has Won Him Vast Popularity

By EDWIN ROLFE

Michael Gold, whose books, stories, sketches, poems and plays published in the revolutionary press for more than a decade have won for him a vast popularity among the workers of America, today becomes the Daily Worker's new columnist.

Beginning on page six of this issue, his column "What a World," will be a regular, daily feature of the new six-page "Daily." In it he will discuss in his own vigorous and lively style, topics of current interest, as well as literature and various aspects of the life of the worker, thrown in relief against the background of the class struggle.

Mike Gold is admirably equipped to do this column. The son of a Roumanian immigrant who spent his life sweating in the factories, Mike Gold was born just before the turn of the century on Delancey Street, near the Bowery. This was the crowded ghetto, the stifling East Side of New York which he described so well in "Jews Without Money" and where his mother, who came here from Hungary, still lives.

Went to Work at 13

Brought up in the atmosphere of countless thousands of children of immigrants, Mike Gold went to work in a gas-mantle factory at the age of 13. In the next few years he worked at about 20 different jobs; was a street-photographer for six months, a night-porter for the Adams Express Company, in the West 47th St. depot, for a year and a half, a shipping clerk in various cloak and suit houses. For a time he worked in the oil fields of Mexico. In these and similar jobs he spent his youth.

Mike Gold described his early intimate contact with the class struggle in a symposium, "Why I am a Communist" which appeared in the New Masses of September, 1932.

"In 1914 thgre was an unemployment crisis in America," he wrote, "and I was one of its victims. I was 18 years old, a factory worker and



MICHAEL GOLD

shipping clerk with five years' experience, and the chief support of a fatherless family. Unemployment was no academic matter to me, but the blackest and most personal tragedy."

Knocked Down by Cop

He goes on to describe a big Union Square meeting in which he participated, and which was broken up by police. "I saw a woman knocked down by a beefy cop's club. She screamed, and instinctively I ran across the Square to help her. I was knocked down, booted, and managed to escape the hospital only by sheer luck.

"I have always been grateful to that cop and his club. For one thing, he introduced me to literature and revolution . . . Now I grew so bitter that I . . . discovered history, poetry, science, and the class struggle."

Became Newspaper Man at 22

At the age of 22 he began doing newspaper work and kept it up for "the next eight years or more." For two of these years he worked as copy-reader for the old New York Call, where one of his associates was Herman Michelson, now active editor of the New Masses and recent Daily Worker correspondent from the

Took Part in Numerous Struggles; Jailed Many Times

Pennsylvania coal fields.

But the newspaper profession could never be divorced from the class struggle—not for Mike Gold. He joined the I.W.W. in its early militant days, took active part in many strikes around Boston, and "in one longshoremen's strike in Providence, R. I., where I was assistant leader or something."

Gold was at the famous Playmouth cordage strike where Bartolomeo Vanzetti first became an active fighter in the class struggle. Years later, he was jailed twice for picketing in Boston during the last soul-stirring week before the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. He picketed in the Passaic textile strikes, several furriers strikes in New York City, in the Brownsville Pa., coal strike of 1922. His stories and correspondence remain bright

(Continued on page 6)

Gov't Report Showing Overproduction Belies Roosevelt's Speeches

Textile and Auto Industry Still Face Basic Problem of Markets as Goods Pile Up; War Preparations Support Steel Mills

By MILTON HOWARD

FROM the rich comfort of his luxurious country estate at Hyde Park, Roosevelt has issued his opinion that the long nightmare of the economic crisis is over.

"It is true," he said, "that we are definitely succeeding in increasing the purchasing power of the average American citizen, and that the down-hill drift of America has definitely turned and become an upward surge of America."

It is unfortunate for Roosevelt that his bland opinion about the "upsurge" out of the crisis coincides with the publication of the official August bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board of the U. S. government. Here we get some of the facts, not cheap ballyhoo. And it is not a picture of "upsurge" that we get, but a picture of a flimsy artificially stimulated "boom" that has no basis in any real improvement in the crisis, a "boom" that is already beginning to crack from lack of real economic support.

In the first place, Roosevelt did not disclose to his country neighbors that the so-called "upsurge" out of the crisis has been based upon increased activity in only three industries; steel, textiles and auto. Basic industries like oil, building construction, coal, railroad equipment, etc., have not shown response to the pressure of the Roosevelt inflation steam. And, as for steel, textiles and auto, we shall see in a moment that even in these industries, the basic disease of the crisis, "overproduction," is breaking through all the official optimism of the White House.

Even the most amateurish of economic students (except Roosevelt) knows that the steel industry cannot show any permanent improvement without substantial buying from the building construction and railroad industries. And thus far, these two basic consumers of steel have not shown any increased activity whatever in the steel market. On the contrary, they are buying now less steel than ever.

Says the very latest report of the Federal Reserve Board, issued August 25, **"Demand for steel from the railroad and building construction industries remains at a low level. . . . Of the increase in steel, the larger part has reflected growth in orders from miscellaneous industries, and from the automobile industry, rather than from big consumers, such as railroads and the construction industry."**

So it is clear that steel industry, which should rest on the three supports of auto, railroad and building construction, is precariously resting on only one support, auto. No wonder it is beginning to totter.

Roosevelt and his publicity agents glow with delight at the "prosperity" in the textile industry. What does the Federal Reserve report say?

"Activity in some industries, including textiles, shoes and cigarettes, has proceeded at such a rapid pace in the second quarter of the year as to indicate accumulation of stock in anticipation of demand."

In anticipation of demand. This lets the cat out of the bag. In textiles, the fundamental capitalist disease of the crisis—overproduction—is getting worse, not better.

And what was the cause of this feverish increase in production of textiles for which, even the government officials admit that there is no market in sight? Was it increase in buying power of the workers? Not at all. The Federal Reserve report gives the answer.

"The rapid increase in activity was due in part to anticipation of further advances in commodity prices and in part to the effects of impending developments under the new codes. . . ."

So the government experts are fully aware that the increased activity in textiles was based for the most part, not on increased consumer demand, but on fears of inflation.

And what about the workers in all this? Yes, in certain industries there was an increase in production of about 60 per cent. But the Reserve report admits:

"Employment has expended at a much slower rate than production. . . ."

And the statistics in the American Federation of Labor organ, "The Federationist," showing **increases of employment of not more than 1 per cent** confirm this to the hilt.

The Federal Reserve report issued on the day Roosevelt uttered his pollyanna opinions, reported that at least 11,000,000 workers still remain without jobs. And this is the most reactionary estimate available. There is no doubt that the army of the unemployed is still right close to the maximum figure of 17,000,000 admitted by the National Industrial Conference Board two months ago.

* * *

WE have seen that the automobile industry has been one of the mainstays of the recent steel boom. But is there any real basis for increased auto production? The figures show that there is not. There was an increase of 33 per cent in auto production in the last few months, barely bringing the auto production to the 1931 level. But what about consumption?

The latest figures on the retail buying of autos shows that **overproduction** is increasing in the auto industry as well as in the textile industry. The following figures are of the greatest significance:

Since March, the first month of the New Deal, to June, the last month available, 253,283 autos were registered for retail financing, compared with 241,935 for the same period last year. In other words, while auto production increased 35 per cent, retail consumption of cars increased only 5 per cent. Excess supplies of autos are piling up with no one to buy them. It is no wonder then, that the Federal Reserve reports that "a slight decline is beginning to be observed in auto production." It is no wonder that the "Iron Age," leading steel magazine reports in its latest issue that **"Seasonal reaction in steel demand is most noticeable in the auto industry,** with current purchases virtually completed . . ." Such is the flimsy character of one of the main supports of the recent steel "boom."

Present textile and auto production are, thus, obviously based on a rotten foundation—on inflationary fears of higher prices, not on real consumer demand by the workers who are too poor to buy.

* * *

AND now we come to that phase of the steel "boom" that Roosevelt was altogether silent about—war preparations, building of battleships. Where is all the steel going to? It is not going into construction of houses or buildings, since the latest figures show that building operations are at practically the low point of the four-year crisis. Nevertheless, the newspapers featured prominently the news that the index for building construction has at last shown some improvement. A close examination of the report shows that the improvement has not even touched residential and commercial building, which continue their decline, but has been confined largely to "public works."

But what is the character of these public works? Here is the answer given in an item from yesterday's paper:

"The Navy Department awarded two contracts for the construction of two 20,000 ton aircraft carriers and two 10,000 ton light cruisers . . . The complete cost of the four ships will be $61,350,000 . . ."

So this is the character of the "public works" which is responsible for the recent slight upturn in building construction!

War preparations! That is what is behind a good part of the "boom" in steel production in which Roosevelt sees the end of the crisis!

In addition to the silence about this war basis for the advance in steel production, Roosevelt was altogether silent about other significant developments in the crisis. He did not mention, for example, **that the report of the National Industrial Conference Board last week shows the sharp advance of 4 points in the cost-of-living index.** Roosevelt did not mention that while light advances in the wages are taking place in a few factories (and on the basis of murderous speed-up, at that), except in those **prices of everyday necessities, such as bread, milk, eggs, etc., are shooting upward for the whole working class as a result of the Roosevelt price-raising program.**

In his hypocritical optimism, Roosevelt chose to disregard all these facts. But a leading capitalist economist, Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, writes in the latest bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Company of Ohio:

"It is apparent that the increases of industrial production have been running ahead of the advances of the purchasing power of the factory workers. Probably, they will continue to do so, so long as the fear of inflation impels people to buy goods they do not need before their dollars evaporate further."

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Here we have the real situation. Production based on nothing but inflation fears and war preparation. The living standards of the workers driven down even further by cheapening of the dollar and rising prices. Deeper entanglement of the capitalist contradiction of "overproduction" side by side with starvation and suffering of the workers.

Behind the feverish boom of inflationary spurts in production, it is already beginning to become clear even to the capitalist economic experts themselves that the Roosevelt program has so far not only failed to solve any of the problems of the crisis, but has, through artificially stimulated production, laid the basis for an even more devastating crash than has yet been seen.

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City Events

Attention Dressmakers

All dressmakers, members of the Communist Party! An important general Party fraction of all dressmakers, members of the Communist Party will be held Monday night, 8 p. m. sharp at the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th Street.

Every Party member must not fail to attend this meeting and to brng his Party book for identification.

Unemployed Conference

A conference of all workers' organizations on the East Side will be held Tuesday, August 29, at 8:30 p. m. at the East Side Workers' Club, 165 E. Broadway. Every organization should send delegates to this conference to force the Home Relief Bureau at Spring and Elizabeth to give quick relief to the needy.

Harlem Fall Festival

The Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1538 Madison Ave. will open its season with a Fall Festival, Entertainment and Ball, to take place September 16. Workers are urged to make it a successful affair.

Discrimination by Medical Commission Charged by Doctors

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association and D. J. A. Kenney, editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association at a meeting here of the National Medical Association charged that the Commission on Cost of Medical Care, set up by President Hoover had completely disregarded the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States in their investigation.

The Commission was composed of 48 members and worked for five years and had nearly a million dollars at its disposal. The net result of this effort was a complete whitewash of the vicious discrimination in medical attention for the Negro masses.

It was pointed out that despite the fact that the Negro population is 10 per cent of the total in the United States, not a single Negro served on the Commission.

Dr. Kinney asked, "Why did they not consider 12,000,000 of the most needy, the most dependent, the most neglected citizens of this republic?" No answer to this question was attempted by the Medical Association.

Error Pointed Out in 'Daily's' Story on Terzani Defense

The statement of the I. L. D. representatives to the Terzani United Front Committee in Friady's Daily Worker carried the following headline: "I. L. D. Answers Socialist Party Attempt To Weaken Terzani Defense."

The statement was intended to set forth the position of the International Labor Defense of the question of the exclusion of the Communist Party from the Defense Committee. The exclusion was made on the grounds that the Communist Party was already represented on the committee in the persons of the I. L. D. delegates, which is not true.

The heading on the statement, however, is incorrect when it declares that the exclusion of the Communist Party was moved by the Socialist Party representatives. As a matter of fact, the decision of the Terzani Defense Committee not to invite the Communist Party was made in the absence of representatives from the Socialist Party.

However, it must, in all fairness, be pointed out that in a later meeting of the Defense Committee, when the delegates of the Socialist Party were present, the same motion to invite the Communist Party was again lost, with the Socialist Party representatives voting against it.

Gutters of New York — By del



A portrait of Samuel Untermeyer, lawyer, who parades as a fighter against Tammany, but who, in reality, is one of the most important members of the Tammany Board of Strategy. Boss Curry likes Sam. That speaks worlds.

Lynchings and Bullets Continue Terrorism

Negro Tenant Farmer Beaten to Death by Gang

BENTON, Ala., Aug. 27. — A soaked doubled line was used to beat to death Joe Soles, also known as Joe Buck, a Negro renter here, by a lynchgang August 9, it was learned today.

The murder was committed by an organized gang of landlords which operates in the cotton country around here, and which is known to have taken ten Negro men and three Negro women this year to their "whipping post" in the woods, and beaten them.

The croppers and renters here have appealed to the International Labor Defense to expose this gang

Soles was accused of stealing a cow which strayed to his place three years ago, by his landlord who wanted to cancel his lease, Aug. 8, he was ordered to go to the home of Edward Mealings, a white landlord. August 9 he went there, and was taken by Mealings and Archie Bryant, another member of the gang to the "whipping place."

After the beating Soles was taken to Dr. H. C. Clements of Benton, where he died. No inquest was held.

Bullets Riddle Negro-Owned Store in Decatur, Ala.

DECATUR, Ala., Aug. 27.—New terroristic attacks upon the Negro population here were discovered today when it was learned that several shots were fired into the Magnolia Drug Store, operated by a Negro, and into the Boston candy kitchen Tuesday night.

The attacks followed the lynching of James Royal, Negro boy, last Monday, the arrest of Thomas Brown on framed charges of "rape," the same day, and three successive attempts to lynch him.

This reign of terror, following closely upon the recent lynchings in Tuscaloosa, are regarded as preparations made by the authorities here for the lynching of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, whom Judge James E. Horton has ordered to a third lynch-trial here in October.

Four shots were fired into the drug-store, operated by A. O. Sheffy and a single shot was fired through the window of the candy store. All were 38 caliber bullets.

Frank Brawley, Otis Webb and James Eddie, Negroes who were with Royal when he was murdered, and narrowly escaped the same fate, were held for the Grand Jury which is to meet Monday to railroad indictments against Brown and "investigate" the lynching of Royal, and released in $100 bond.

Plans to Build 'Daily' in Millinery Market

NEW YORK.—Sam Greenberg, a member of the Daily Worker Volunteers, has pledged to spread the circulation of the Daily Worker among the millinery workers.



Sam Greenberg

He has thus far collected $5.30 for the Daily Worker sustaining fund, and regularly orders bundles of the paper to sell in the millinery market.

Workers active in other trades and industries in the metropolitan area are urged to follow the example of Greenberg, by ordering bundles regularly for widespread sale among their fellow workers.

Cleveland Attempts to Force C.P. Mayor Candidate off Ballot

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Election Board is attempting to rule the Communist Mayoralty candidate, I. O. Ford, off the ballot here by declaring 3,000, of the 5,000 signatures collected, to be invalid. The law requires 3,000 signatures before the candidate can be placed on the ballot.

Sept. 2 is the final date for registration of candidates and the Communist Party here is mobilizing its membership and sympathetic organizations in a whirlwind campaign to get 5,000 signatures on that date.

Scab Steamer to Be Met in New York by Seamen and Dockers

Call on Marine Men to Come to Union Headquarters

NEW YORK.—The S. S. Diamond Cement, manned by a scab crew, is reported bound for New York where she will endeavor to discharge her cargo. The Marine Workers Industrial Union is preparing to take immediate action against the ship. A call has been issued for all seamen, longshoremen and other workers to unite and continue the fight that has gone on for over a week in three different ports.

The entire crew, under the leadership of the M. W. I. U., walked off this ship a week ago in Baltimore demanding a $10 increase in wages, better food and recognition of the ship's committee. Since then the captain has hired three different crews—all of whom deserted the ship when they learned of the strike. Ten Negro seamen, who were shanghaied aboard in the middle of night in Baltimore walked off the ship when it arrived in Philadelphia.

The ship was delayed five days in reaching Philadelphia and on her arrival there, in addition to the desertion of the crew, she was greeted with a picket line organized by the M. W. I. U. As a result of the strike the wages on this ship have been raised, many of the conditions improved and the main demand now is the removal of the scab crew.

A statement issued by the Marine Workers Industrial Union points out that the strike on the Diamond Cement has become the first blow against low wages, rotten conditions.

No cargo must be handled in New York until the scabs are removed, and the demands granted. Militant picketing of the ship and shipping agencies must be organized.

All seamen, longshoremen, and other workers, ready to actively support the strike, are urged to report at the M. W. I. U. headquarters, 140 Broad Street at 10 a. m. sharp Monday morning for important work.

The strike on the S. S. Cornore in Baltimore continues. At a meeting attended by practically every unemployed seaman in Baltimore decisions were unanimously made to boycott a shipping shark named Larsen who dared to try and ship a crew for the Cornore after the strike call was out. In Norfolk I. L. A. longshoremen have pledged to give all support to the strike if the vessel calls at that port.

General Strike of Silk Workers Set for Thursday

Sentiment Against Bosses' Code Forces Call

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 27.—The General Executive Board of the American Federation of Silk Workers voted this afternoon to endorse the call for a strike issued by the Associated Silk Workers, and to urge its affiliated unions to join in the strike.

The strike, which will now be national in scope if this vote is carried out, is scheduled to start this Thursday. The strike call was issued after weeks of pressure from the workers' ranks, where sentiment for a stike in opposition to the conditions imposed by the cotton code, under which the silk mills have so far been working, and against the proposed silk code, has been strong.

The workers' demands include a minimum wage of $36 a week.

From Pawtucket, R. I., also came news that the silk workers there would join the general silk strike.

Help improve the "Daily Worker." send in your suggestions and criticism! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

SPORTS

The Victory Cry of the Bull Ape

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

I sat in the press box at the Polo Grounds Saturday and watched Carl Hubbell mow them down for nine innings and I thought I had enough baseball for the day. Fellow scribes were pounding out leads for early editions and indulging in bits of esoterica. Somebody was laying three to one Matty didn't have two extra nipples on his chest as the little guy from some Pittsburgh sheet asserted. Clark was being announced for the second game.

I stood up and wandered around to the bleachers. In the second inning the Pirates began pecking away at Clark and a leather-lunged somebody in the upper reaches whooped a "Take him out!" after each ball. People looked at him and smiled. Encouraged, he stood up and began a running fire of commentary.

"Clark swiped his girl," said a peanut vendor.

"No," said the hot dog concessionaire, "he ballyaches at them all. You never heard him with Parmelee in in the box."

"Wait him out, old boy," hollered the standing figure, "wait him out, old boy, oh boy, oh boy. . . ."

I walked up and sat next to him. He was a stocky fellow with a red neck and a week's growth of beard.

"Wait for a fast one," he instructed Picinich. "That guy ain't got enough stuff to fill a pin cushion. Take him out, Terry."

It was a hot day and a doubleheader and people drooped. They smiled alright, but Red Neck was palpably dissatisfied with the response. Nobody challenged him and there wasn't the usual shouted repartee. A youngish man sat on my left and when our eyes met after an exceptionally well-executed bellow—"Go back to Brooklyn where you belong"—he said, "That's Tarzan. He carries on like that a couple of times each week. Don't know what keeps him going. We call him Tarzan because every time a Giant pitcher is taken out he lets go with the victory cry of the bull ape. If Clark don't last you'll hear him."

The man didn't falter. After each pitched ball his derisive comment rang out. Some of his stuff was pretty good. But when Clark rang up his only strikeout of the day Tarzan slumped down in his seat and stared at his score card. Occasionally he turned to me to ask what was going on.

Once he grunted, "You think I'm crazy, huh?"

"Not at all," I said.

During the fifth inning he denied he came to ball games more than once a week. "Remember, my mother gives me only $5 a week to live on, and it's hard to make ends meet. First time I'd been out of a job since I was fifteen. I don't miss doubleheaders, though. You do think I'm crazy, don't you?"

"No."

"I may be crazy," he said, "I feel crazy. I don't do nothing all week, then I come here. How old do you think I am?"

"Forty."

"Thirty-six. Two years ago they used to take me for twenty-four. What's that bastard Clark doing?"

"He's pitching to Traynor. What have you got against the Giants?"

"Nothing, just against their pitchers."

"Why the pitchers?"

"Too good. They're too damn good. They got everything their own way. Ever see a screwball like Hubbell's?"

No, I said, I had not. I didn't know what to make of the fellow. He may have been kidding me, but I doubt it. He sketched nervously on his scoreboard. Several of the illustrations were of pitching stances and deliveries.

In the sixth Clark issued a couple of singles and Terry jerked him. Clark took off his cap and wiped his forehead before walking off the mound.

"That was Luque warming up," I said to the slumping man. "Clark's going out."

Tarzan rose to his full height, cupped his hands and vented the piercing, weirdly drawn out victory cry of the bull ape. All the bleachers and a lot of the grandstand looked our way. Some people stood up. A lot of them laughed. I laughed.

Luque pitched to a pinch-hitter, Finney, who lashed one into the left-field stands. Tarzan took his jacket, made his way through the aisle and walked through the exit. I didn't see him again that day.

Standing of the Clubs

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Washing.	81	41	.664	Detroit	63	64	.422
New York	71	49	.586	Chicago	58	68	.460
Cleveland	63	62	.512	Boston	53	71	.428
Philadel.	60	61	.496	St. Louis	45	81	.361

Second games of doubleheaders not in.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	71	45	.612	Pittsburgh	63	56	.529
Boston	66	52	.567	Philadel.	50	66	.434
Chicago	67	55	.549	Brooklyn	49	66	.413
St. Louis	65	57	.533	Cincinnati	46	77	.374

Second games of doubleheaders not in.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	88	57	.607	Toronto	73	78	.491
Rochester	81	65	.547	Albany	71	74	.489
Baltimore	76	69	.524	Montreal	68	76	.473
Buffalo	72	73	.494	JerseyCity	53	91	.376

Second games of doubleheaders not in.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First game)			R.	H.	E.
Washington	.300	064	020—14	13	0
Cleveland	.000	000	100— 1	9	9

Whitehill and Sewell; Harder, Hudlin, Bean and Spencer.

(First game)					
Philadelphia	.000	100	011— 3	8	1
Chicago	.000	030	02x— 5	9	0

Walberg and Cochrane; Heving and Berry.

(First game)					
New York	.010	000	002— 3	4	0
Detroit	.000	100	003— 4	10	0

Gomez, Pennock, Moore and Dickey; Bridges and Hayworth, Pasek.

(First game)					
Boston	.04	000	201— 7	17	1
St. Louis	.010	011	101— 5	12	1

Kline, Welch and Ferrell; Hadley, Herbert and Hamsley.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First game)			R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	.300	200	021— 7	12	1
New York	.000	010	000— 1	6	5

Dean and Wilson; Schumacher; Spencer and Mancus.

(First game)					
Cincinnati	.000	000	000— 0	4	0
Boston	.004	000	201—7	17	1

Zachary and Spohrer; Derringer, Frey and Lombardi.

(First game)					
Chicago	.101	000	000— 2	8	0
Brooklyn	.000	000	000— 0	2	0

Bush and Hartnett; Mungo and Lopez.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Jersey City (1st) 200 000 000—2	8	0	
Newark .....000 012 00x—3	5	1	

Cascarella and Rensa; Broaca and Hargreaves.

	R	H	E
Montreal (1st) ...000 003 001—4	9	0	
Buffalo .....000 000 001—1	4	1	

Dietrich, A. Smith and Grabowski; Lucas, Ellionit, Gould and Crouse.

	R	H	E
Toronto (1st) ..600 010 200— 9	12	0	
Rochester .... 600 000 05x—11	15	0	

Frazier, Marrow and Heving; Mcafee, Smith and Florence.

	R	H	E
Albany (1st) ....011 000 001—3	8	0	
Baltimore ..... 010 200 02x—5	7	0	

Campbell and Padden; Smythe and Linton.

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Charlotte, N. C. Party Section Cleanses Ranks of Disrupters

By H. H.

For some time the Charlotte, (N. C.) Party organization had been hampered in its work by the activities of a group of disrupters. The leaders of this group, consisting of both Negro and white, represented a most unprincipled group of shady and disreputable characters, ranging from a herb doctor, practicing preacher to open white chauvinist elements. These people had not only gotten into the Party but had succeeded in gaining leading positions in the Party organization in Charlotte. Four were members of the Section Committee and two were unit organizers.

In these positions they had carried out systematic wrecking activities on an expensive scale, resulting in considerable damage to the Party and its mass work. Their activities and methods were typical of those employed by provocateurs everywhere. They carried out an unprincipled campaign against the Party and its leaders, setting afoot all sorts of slanderous rumors involving the Party leaders, taking advantage of and exaggerating every weakness of the Party. They deliberately misrepresented the position of the Party on various questions before the Party membership and non-Party workers. For example, the decision of the Section Bureau to hold its meetings on Sunday was openly declared to be proof that the Party was interested only in fighting religion. In this manner they attempted to antagonize the religious workers. They systematically sabotaged the decisions of the Party. A common practice employed by them being to vote for decisions and resolutions in the Section Committee and then to carry on a campaign among the Party membership and non-Party masses against these decisions.

The sabotaging activities of this group had been noticed by the former district leadership. These activities were taking an organized form, creating a situation wherein it was impossible to discuss important questions in the section committee. Yet in spite of all this the district and section leadership did little or nothing to isolate these dangerous elements, to remove them from their positions and drive them from the Party.

This impermissable carelessness, this hesitancy on the part of the Party leadership to take decided steps against these disrupters, reflected a non-understanding of the dangerous political role of this group, which was a hundred times intensified under conditions where the Party had to work semi-legally. The leading comrades did not understand that here we were not dealing merely with an ideological factional grouping in the Party but with elements some of whom undoubtedly had connections with the police, and were working directly with our class enemies to wreck the Party. At the same time this impermissable tolerance toward this group showed that there still existed in the Party and in its leadership a non-Bolshevik attitude of petty bourgeois sentimentality.

Anti-Party Group

The seriousness of the situation and the real anti-Party character of this group was brought sharply to light during the absence of the leading comrades at the Extraordinary Party Conference in New York. The disrupters took advantage of this situation to come out in the open as an organized group against the Party leadership. Posing as an official investigation committee of the District Bureau, they went from unit to unit seeking to confuse the membership and mobilize it against the Party leadership. However, their efforts met with very little success. In several units they were not given the floor and in general the Party membership stood solidly behind the leadership.

Upon the return of the leading comrades the activities of this group were seriously taken up in connection with the whole situation of the Party and its mass work. In the discussions in both the district and the section committees, it was clear that the development of this anti-Party group was inseparably connected with the weakness of the Party's base among the masses. The extreme organizational looseness in the Party, the absence of any mass work (stagnation of unemployed work, no work in the factories) and the consequent dissatisfaction of sections of the Party membership, the poor social composition of the Party, consisting almost exclusively of unemployed workers with no connections in the factories, the extremely small proportion of white Party members—all of this undoubtedly created a fertile field for the disruptive activity of this group.

To liquidate this situation, the following decisions were adopted:

1) The immediate expulsion from the Party of the leaders of this anti-Party grouping: Dunne, Carraway, Moore, L. Wertz and N. Wertz.

2) In this connection carrying through a political campaign within the Party, arousing the vigilance of the Party membership against police provocations, stigmatizing and stirring up the hatred of the workers against these provocateurs and disrupters.

3) To immediately tighten up the Party apparatus organizationally in order to safeguard the Party membership, etc.; changing of addresses.

These decisions were vigorously carried through and good results were immediately apparent in the following:

1) The activizing of the units, regular meetings being held.

2) The return to activity of many good elements who had become disgusted with the activities of this group and had dropped out of the Party.

3) The beginnings of mass work; the reviving of unemployed branches and the vigorous response of the Party membership to the campaign for the freedom of Edwards, Negro lad framed up on a murder charge.

4) The immediate orientation of the Party to mass work along the lines laid down in the Open Letter.

Lesson for Party

These decisions of the District and Section bureau were endorsed by the Central Committee in its statement of August 25th expressing the full confidence of the Central Committee in the present leadership of the District and Section Bureau. The Statement declared: "The present leadership, both in the District and of the Charlotte Section, has the full confidence and support of the C. C. The Central Committee therefore calls upon all Party members and the workers of Charlotte to rally to the support of this leadership. The Central Committee further calls upon those few honest workers misled by these disrupters to break their connection with them and to support the Party and its leadership."

The counter-revolutionary, provocative character of this group is clearly shown in its subsequent activities since the expulsion from the Party. They have come out openly as a group fighting the Party, aligning themselves with the enemies of the Party, and rallying around them all anti-Party elements, Negro and white, including incorrigible white chauvinist elements, formerly expelled from the Party. This "holy union" of Negro and white renegades is being consummated on a common platform of fight against the Party. Its union with the class enemy is best seen in the slogan adopted by this group, "The white people are the friends of the Negro in the South and we must work together with them." At the same time they are still seeking to confuse the workers by calling themselves the real Communist Party.

The experiences of the Charlotte organization in the handling of this group of disrupters and provocateurs contains valuable lessons for our Party. These experiences show that the building up of the Party and development of the mass work can only go forward on the basis of a constant and sustained political campaign against provocateurs and disruptive elements. In the South, under conditions of illegality and semi-legality, the question of fighting against these elements, of arousing the vigilance of the workers against them, becomes a life and death necessity of our movement.

3,000 in Public Square in Cleveland, Hear Attack on NRA

Roosevelt and Bosses Playing With Lives of Men, Women and Children, Says Earl Browder, Sec'y Communist Party

By MORRIS KAMMAN

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 27.—Three thousand workers at a mass meeting in Public Square here Friday cheered when Earl Browder, National Secretary of the Communist Party of America, lashed the NRA and declared, "You can win higher wages if you fight and strike. Now is the time to strike."

The audience packed tight in Public Square was composed of many young workers, Negro workers. There was a large sprinkling of children carried in the arms of women or borne aloft men's shoulders. The vast majority in the audience wore rough working clothes. Many were delegates from labor organizations who had arrived for the Trade Union Conference for United Action convening in the Locomotive Engineers Auditorium tomorrow.

"The bosses' politicians are playing with lives of men, women and children," he declared. He cited the textile workers as living under conditions worse than any in the last 50 years, following the acceptance of the NRA textile code.

"The bosses," he further stated, "are now getting 50 per cent more production, under the NRA, while paying the entire working class only 8 per cent more in wages." The actual wage cut since Roosevelt took office, he stated, amounts to 27 per cent, due to a 30 per cent rise in prices.

On his asking the workers if they were any better off under Roosevelt than they were under the vicious Hoover administration, the workers roared back, "No! No!"

He urged the workers to support the Trades Union Conference for United Action, to organize within all factories, shops, mills union organizations not under A. F. of L. but under militant union leadership.

"The capitalist class has confessed its inability to keep industry running," he said. "We, the Communists, have a simple remedy, but a remedy the capitalist class dares not adopt. We say to the boss class, throw open the warehouses where there are millions of bushels of wheat and we who are hungry will eat it, up instead of you destroying it to raise prices. Don't underplow cotton. Give us the cotton, and we workers who know how to make cloth will manufacture clothing for those of us who are ragged. Those of us who are construction workers say throw open the buildings now empty and we'll fill them in two days with homeless workers."

Candidate for Mayor on the Communist ticket here, I. O. Ford, stirred the audience to loud applause when he declared that in running for office he did not represent the bankers and the bosses but only the working class. "Only the Communist Party is fighting for the working class against the boss class on every front in the United States."

Mother Bloor who came for this mass meeting and for the Trade Union Conference from the farm and mine districts where she has been carrying on revolutionary struggle, was given an ovation that lasted several minutes.

She called for support of the DAILY WORKER as the only English daily fighting for the working class.

500 Delegates Map Fight on N. R. A.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

T. U. U. L.

"Struggles against the NRA are developing," Stachel said. "The workers are striking against the steel code which is typical of the NRA, and gave the bosses everything they wanted." He gave examples of how the textile code worked and how codes worked in other industries.

"We are now witnessing the greatest strike movement since 1922," declared Stachel. He pointed particularly to the mine strike, the dress strike and the strike in steel and textile. He proposed the strikebreaking role of the NRA.

"The TUUL," he said, "since the NRA was passed, has shown it can lead and win strikes. In the steel strike in Buffalo and McKees Rocks, the Steel and Metal Workers Union, affiliated to the TUUL, gained 7,000 new members in recent weeks. The TUUL has gained 40,000 new members, and organized tens of thousands into independent unions."

"If enough unions join with us to work out a united call for a united TUUL convention in the middle of November," he said, "it will be possible to form even a broader trade union center, to unite every union on the class struggle basis."

In the discussion, Ann Burlak, secretary of the National Textile Workers Union read letters from mills in New Orleans, New Bedford, Providence, and other cities, illustrating wage-cuts, stretchouts, layoffs, under the NRA. She told of the A. F. of L. treachery in Salem.

Kerson, of Minnesota, from the packing plants, said the workers refused the A. F. of L. recruitment. Nine hundred in two weeks joined the industrial union in So. St. Paul. He told of the formation of an independent union in the packing houses in Austin, co-operating with the industrial union. "They sent delegates to this conference," he said. "Their wages were cut by the NRA code."

Clark of the Independent Movie Operators Union in New Orleans, described the terror against the Negroes in the South. A young Pennsylvania miner, Bernardo, told of the demands of the young miners.

A militant worker from the nut pickers' strike, Carrie Smith, a Negro working woman, told of the strike of the Negro workers in St. Louis. Frazier spoke for the Jamestown furniture strikers. Sponseller from the Engineers Brotherhood spoke.

Industrial conferences on steel, mining, food, textile, shoe, etc. were set for Sunday.

2 Allentown Silk Mills on Strike; Higher Wage Demanded by Workers

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Aug. 27.—Workers of two large silk mills are on strike in this city demanding higher wages. Over 150 employes of the Doherty and Wadsworth Silk Mill refused to return to work, although granted a wage increase of 25 per cent, when their demands that the company fire two stool pigeons were not complied with. A delegation was also elected to go to Washington to fight for the silk workers code.

In the Majestic Silk Mills the workers are striking for a 45 per cent wage rise. It is expected, that as a result of these strikes the All lentown Silk Workers Union will grow stronger in both mills.

Italy Sells China 20 Bombers; Speed Ace to Be Teacher

ROME, Aug. 27. — The Nanking government of China has ordered 20 bombing planes in Italy, and hired Lieut.-Col. Mario Bernadi, Italy's air speed king who three times won the Schneider Cup, to be director of a Chinese aviation school.

This school will be in addition to the school at Hankow, where American army officers are training Chinese flyers.

Workers' Children in the U.S.S.R.



Children of Soviet workers spending the summer in a rest home. American workers kids spend their vacation on the streets, sometimes getting a sprinkling under a fire plug in days of extreme heat.

National Events

Philadelphia Voters

PHILADELPHIA. —The Communist Party will have candidates for the municipal elections in the Fall. All workers are urged to register now and to sign petitions for the Communist candidates.

14th Anniversary Celebration

CINCINNATI, O.—The Fourteenth Anniversary Celebration of the Communist Party which is arranged for Friday, September 1st, at 8 p. m., includes a wide musical program, dancing and refreshments. It will take place at the Odd Fellows Temple, at 7th and Elm, Nelson Hall, 4th floor. Admission 10 cents, unemployed with cards 5 cents.

Cleveland TUUL Rally

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 27.—A great labor rally will be held at Minona Park on Labor Day, Sept. 4th under the auspices of the Joint Council of the TUUL. Games, dancing, refreshments, and a chalk talk by members of the John Reed Club will be featured.

This event will be a counter demonstration against the program arranged by the A. F. of L. for the same day.

Steel, rubber, and auto workers of Cleveland and vicinity are especially urged to attend.

Plan Mooney Conference

NEWARK, N. J.—Preparations are being made for a state-wide Tom Mooney conference, to be held here in the German Labor Lyceum, 704 Fourteenth Ave., Room 3, at 10 a. m. Sept. 10, under the auspices of the N. J Tom Mooney Council of Action.

Labor Day Picnic

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—A Labor Day rally and picnic will be given by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union at Shirley Road Grounds on the Indianola bus line. Steel men from all over the valley are expected.

Industrial Union Leads Needle Trade Strike in Lynn, Mass. Sweatshop

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 27. — Thirty girls of the Star Sportswear Co. struck Monday against the low wages being paid at this plant. Some skilled workers receive as little as $7 a week. The strike, under the leadership of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, has been given the support of the National Shoe Workers Association, which has called out its cutters who work in the factory. The police are encouraging the picketers, it is reported.

N. Y. Has Kidnap Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Lehman yesterday signed the kidnap bill providing death under certain circumstances for those found guilty. This bill was rushed through the legislature following the wave of kidnapping of rich men and members of their families.

Out 1 1-2 Days Piano Strikers in Chicago Win Wage Increases

Strike Led by Furniture Workers Industrial Union

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—One hundred and seventy workers of the Gulbranson Piano Co., Chicago, won a victory after one and a half days of strike. The boss asked that they return to work at noon, but the workers decided to celebrate their victory and take the day off. They won recognition of the shop committee, abolition of gang piece work, guarantee of the hourly rates and increase of 10 to 25 per cent.

This rapid victory was aided by the splendid struggle of the 375 workers of the Kimball Piano Co., 26th and Washtenaw, whose strike is going into its second week. The spirit of the workers was shown in their daily mass picket line, and by the militant leadership that has been developed among the workers. The strike is getting stronger every day and about $20 have signed up with the union.

In the Kimball factory there are no washrooms, water is leaking from the toilets, and often flows through the rotten floor onto the heads of the workers below. The lights are very poor, and there is practically no heat in the winter time except in the office. The speed-up is intense. The most skilled workers, who have been employed ten to thirty years, are able to earn up to $15 a week only with terrific speed-up. The entire shop is on piece work.

Both strikes were led by the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, 1853 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Cement Plants Face Rapid Unionization

NORTHAMPTON, Pa., Aug. 25.—The cement plants in this city are experiencing a rapid unionization as a result of the activities of the Cement Workers' Union, which was formed only five weeks ago. The company unions have practically passed out completely.

In the Coplay Cement Co. 90 per cent have already joined, and in the Keystone plant 80 per cent of the workers have drawn membership books. The union, which already has a membership of 2,000, is expected to embrace all 15 Cement plants in the county within the coming weeks.

The "code" has only aggravated the condition of the cement workers, who earn as little as $8 and $10 on a staggered week.

White Guard Plotter Kills Self in Poland

GDINGIA, Poland, Aug. 27. — Vsevolod Lubarsky, the notorious White Guardist who was involved in the plot of Stern, who attempted to assassinate the German Embassy councilor in Moscow a few years ago, has committeed suicide here.

NEWS BRIEFS

Universities Plan Merger

CHICAGO. — Chicago University and Northwestern University are considering a plan for consolidating the two schools it is reported here.

Both schools have been cooperating with each other in educational plans and the new scheme is regarded as the natural outcome of this cooperation.

Insull Detained in Greece

ATHENS, Greece. — Samuel Insull was detained by police here on an extradition warrant demanding that he return to Chicago to face the bankruptcy court.

He will be extradited only if Greek courts decide that the evidence shows that he would have been convicted here if the acts he committed in Chicago had been done here.

Wets Win Texas

DALLAS, Texas.—Texas is the twenty-third state to vote for repeal of the 18th Amendment it became evident yesterday when incomplete returns indicated that the vote would be about 2-to-1 for repeal.

Lindberghs in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife completed his second hop across the Atlantic yesterday.

He was enthusiastically welcomed by the population. He was forced to take off again after his first landing to avoid collisions with launches manned by persons too eager to be the first to welcome him.

Reject NRA Efforts to Break Strike of Boston Leatherwaer

Wanted Men to Go Back Pending NRA Conciliation

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27. — The sheepskin and leathercoat strikers here yesterday rejected the attempt of NRA officials to call off the strike and rely on arbitration.

At the conference called by the NRA at which employers and a committee of strikers, headed by Feingold, were present, the NRA demanded that the union call upon the strikers to return to the shops, leaving the demands to arbitration. Several workers on the committee not realizing the meaning of this demand agreed, but Feingold refused even to consider it. The strike committee upheld his position.

A mass meeting of strikers will be held Monday at 8 o'clock where the question will be finally acted on. One of the employers, the Davis Leathercoat and Sportwear Co. signed an agreement granting all demands, including a 30 per cent wage increase, breaking the united line of the employers. A number of strikers will be in court Monday charged with assault and battery and contempt of court.

Roosevelt Signs Open Shop Auto Code, OK'd by Green

Green, on National Hook-Up, Urges Workers Not to Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Now acting as an integral part of the Roosevelt government machinery, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, pleaded today with the workers of the country over a nation-wide radio hook-up not to resist the application of the NRA (Slavery) Codes.

Green, in conscious concealment of the strikes that have broken out in the shipyards where the codes have been applied, described the NRA as working great advantages for the workers.

"A wider distribution of work is being made through a reduction of the hours of labor. For obvious reasons, the wages must also be increased as the hours of labor are reduced," Green said. But his words are in contradiction to the fact that thousands of workers in the shipyards and elsewhere have gone on strike precisely because the application of the codes results in the spreading of work without increases in pay—a net wage cut for the workers.

Unable to hide the failure of the NRA codes to appreciably increase employment, Green spoke vaguely about "thousands getting work." He was reluctant to give figures. The official reports show that only 200,000 have been re-employed, despite the 50 per cent rise in steel production and textile production. Employment shows, according to the "American Federationist," Green's own magazine, an increase of not more than 1.6 per cent up to August.

Green made a special plea against all strikes, continuing the no-strike agreement that he made with Hoover. Repeating the emotional appeals reminiscent of the late World War, he declared that "Labor is expected to do its part. The nation is enlisting men and women in a great war against powerful forces . . . " In these words, the strikebreaking purpse of Green's speech is evident.

In a vein quite similar to Norman Thomas, Green declared that the application of the NRA codes in reality means the end of the "old capitalist" implying that the capitalist class is no longer exploiting the workers.

The whole purpose of the NRA codes, the trustification of industry, the increasing of the profits of the employers, the intensified exploitation of the workers, were completely ignored in Green's speech, which the Morgan-controlled National Broadcasting Company took such pains to carry throughout the nation.

As if in complete confirmation of Green's strikebreaking speech, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. also spoke over the radio asking for support of the NRA codes. Rockefeller is one of the most hated and ruthless exploiters of the workers in this country, beside being one of the richest men in the world. Having nothing to fear from the NRA, and expecting to profit from it, he joined Green in praising it.

U. S. Army Sends 30 Machine Guns for Utah Coal Scabbers

Use Gas Bombs; Jail N.M.U. Leaders of Strike

HELPER, Utah, Aug. 27.—Armed forces, with the use of tear gas bombs, smashed the picket lines of the coal strikers here at Grodon Creek last night. The strike is under the leadership of the National Miners' Union.

Wholesale arrests followed. An attack is expected any minute on the Spring Canyon picket line, where 1,500 strike pickets are mobilized.

All highways are patrolled by several hundred armed deputies. Some roads are completely blocked, and airplanes are flying overhead above the picket lines.

Sylvia Crouch, organizer of the N. M. U. Women's Auxiliary, who was dragged from her bed and arrested early yesterday morning, is being held incommunicado in the Helper jail. She has been refused bail. No definite charges have been placed against her.

Deputies are hunting for Charles Guynn and Paul Crouch, union organizers. Defense Attorney J. H. McKnight arrived from Salt Lake City, but was refused permission to see Sylvia Crouch. He was also forbidden to visit the picket lines.

A national campaign of protest is necessary, as well as the rushing of strike relief immediately.

The ranks of the strikers remain unbroken, despite the armed assault.

Unemployed workers are helping to picket. The Kenilworth, one of the largest Utah coal mines, has been closed by strike.

The vicious terror was begun when the operators feared that there would be a general strike throughout the Utah coal fields. The Fearless mine was shut down to avoid a strike.

The combined forces of the county and state were mobilized, together with the U.M.W.A. officials, who are set for a murderous attack. About 200, mostly U.M.W.A. members, have been deputised by Sheriff Bliss. They are armed with rifles, tear gas, and thirty Browning machine guns sent here in four army trucks and are now drilling in Legion Hall.

Friday Sheriff Bliss ordered the abandonment of mass picketing on the pretence of trespassing on company property. The U.M.W.A. has ordered its men to continue to work. They have officially demanded in a resolution to Governor Blood "that officials remove Communist leaders and their aids from our midst."

Bridgeport Needle Workers Gain Pay Rise by Striking

Win All 6 Demands After 3 Weeks Walkout

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 27.—The strike of over 300 needle workers of the Mitchell Brothers Underwear Company, nearing the end of the third week and led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, was brought to a close after the company had agreed to the six main demands of the strikers, including the recognition of the shop committee.

The settlement guarantees that prices on all operations will be raised to enable all experienced workers to make $13 a week and over. Experienced workers will no longer be re-classified as "learners." All workers fired two weeks before the strike will be reinstated. All strikers return to work without any discrimination, and the workers have the right to deal with the company collectively through their shop committee.

The A. F. of L. and Socialist Party tried to split the ranks of the strikers from the very beginning and actually did succeed in keeping the cutters away from all strike meetings and the picket line, but the great majority of the strikers rejected the leadership of the A. F. of L. and stuck to the Industrial Union leadership to the very end.

AFL Leaders Try to Cover Their Aid to Yellow Dog Terms

Gen. Johnson Helped Write Code in Secret Meets

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Roosevelt today signed the automobile code providing for the open shop.

The greatest secrecy shrouded the actual writing and wording of the automobile code, providing for the open shop and company union, which was approved by the A. F. of L. leaders on the Advisory Labor Board of the NRA Saturday. The code has been transmitted by General Johnson to President Roosevelt for signature.

The news releases issued by the NRA do not contain the actual open shop wording but state:

"The automobile manufacturers insisted on defining in the code their rights to hire, discharge, promote or reduce their employes in rank on the basis of merit without regard to labor unions."

William Green and John L. Lewis on the Labor Advisory Board agreed to this formulation fully.

In order to cover up the scab shop approval, they issued a statement, reaffirming Section 7 (a). The statement reads as follows:

"The Labor Advisory Board gives its approval to the Industrial Code for Fair Practice for the Automobile Industry with the understanding that no section or sentence contained therein modifies, qualifies or changes Section VII (a) of the National Recovery Act (on collective bargaining guarantees) and, furthermore, that the sentence in the code, following Section VII (a) does not establish a precedent to be followed in the preparation or acceptance of any code."

The studied insistance that Section 7 (a) is not modified is shown by the lie by the latter part of the statement which directly refers to the auto code saying, that it "does not establish a precedent to be followed in the preparation or acceptance of any other code."

By this language the A. F. of L. leaders recognize there has been no distinct change made—namely, that open shop and a new form of yellow dog hiring—but they say it should not be used in any other codes. They give their approval of it for the auto bosses.

The auto code was originally drawn up when Gen. Johnson personally went to Detroit to confer with the leading auto bosses. "They are all my friends," he said. At that time the auto bosses insisted on the open shop. The code as written by General Johnson and the auto exploiters was passed by the Labor Advisory Board.

In a statement to newspaper men here, after the code was sent to Roosevelt, William Green said that the phrasing of the code was a roundabout way of covering the open shop, and the company union plan. But he made no objection to it, recommending its adoption.

1,000 Denver Workers Demand 40 Hour Week

DENVER, Colo.—Protesting the NRA code arrangements, 1,000 hotel and restaurant workers here demand a 40 hour week for all workers instead of 54 hours for men and 48 for women. Other demands are no split shifts and an equitable wage.

Election Campaign Week

Spend YOUR Vacation in Our Proletarian Camps

NITGEDAIGET — BEACON, New York — City Phone Estabrook 8-1600 — Camp Phone Beacon 731

UNITY — WINGDALE — New York

Proletarian Atmosphere, Healthy Food, Warm and Cold Showers, Bathing, Rowing, Athletics, Sport Activities

NEWLY BUILT TENNIS COURT IN NITGEDAIGET

Vacation Rates: $13.00 per week (INCLUDING TAX)

WEEK-END RATES: 1 Day . . $2.45 — 2 Days . 4.65 (including tax)

CARS LEAVE FOR CAMP from 2700 Bronx Park East every day at 10 a.m. Friday and Saturday 10 a. m., 3 p. m., 7 p. m.—Take Lexington Avenue White Plains Road Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue.

ROUND TRIP: *to Nitgedaiget . . . $2.00* — *to Unity $3.00*

Wages Go Down, Prices and Profits Go Up in Lawrence, Mass.

Over 40 Strikes Took Place in New England in July, 20,000 Workers Took Part in the Textile Industry

(Note: This is the second in a series on Lawrence, Mass.)

By CARL REEVE

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 27.—The wages of the textile workers have been drastically cut since the start of the woolen textile code the first week in August, especially with higher prices on necessities, and profits of the woolen companies have gone steadily up. In one month prices have risen 12 per cent and the highest wage increase in Lawrence was 10 per cent.

The mill owners were alarmed at the wave of strikes which broke out through-out the entire textile field of New England in May, June and early July. In July there were 40 strikes in New England, involving 43,000, of whom nearly 20,000 were in the textile industry. Eighty-one hundred of these workers struck after the textile code went into effect.

Rosy Promises Broken

Fearing the spread of these struggles against wage cuts and speed up, and the growth of the National Textile Workers Union, the mill owners hastened to make rosy promises to the workers and announced concessions. But these promises were almost immediately broken and the "concessions" were made under the code, so that the protection of the code could be used for robbing the workers of the concessions they had won in strike.

At the time that preparations were being made to put into effect, the woolen textile code, the first week in August, the mill owners announced, "Hourly and piece work rates of all operatives under the code will be so adjusted that they will receive the same amount of wages for 40 hours work that they were paid at the former 48 hour schedule, effective August 7. The minimum wage will be $14.00 a week." The testimony of the workers has proved that this has already been violated, and instead, speed-up and wage cuts have been given. **First, several thousand workers are already on part time and are not getting the $14.00 minimum wage but as low as $7.00 a week.** (See previous story on "Lawrence).

Wage Raises Negligible

A survey made among the workers of two of the largest mills, the Wood Mill and the Arlington, by June Croll, of the National Textile Workers Union, shows that even those working the full forty hour week, have had their rate of wages increased a negligible amount. The yarn boys, doffers, oilers, bobbin setters, at the Wood mill get paid $14 for 40 hours when they work that many. They were getting around $12.00 a week, some as low as $8-$10. The winders in the Arlington mill get $14 to $16 a week, before they got around $12.00.

The spinners in the Wood mill get $18.64 a week for 4 sides, where they were getting $17.85. The combing room at Wood mill pays $16.44, and the burlers get $14 to $20 the highest. In the Arlington Mill combers get $18.00, which is a reduction of seventy cents under what they made (at night) before the code. Weavers at Arlington get $23.00. **Workers of the more highly skilled trades like the loom fixers, French spinners, pinsetters, etc., complain that they get less pay or the same as they got before the code.** The combers at Wood have been raised only from $16.50 to $18.64; the drawers at Arlington from $13.65 to $14.60.

Johnson Has Amended Code

But the thousands of workers on piece work with these "rates" have been speeded up in many cases twice as fast. The combs run faster. The workers are told "make your minimum or get out." The shifts have been changed so that there are now six shifts, all beginning at different times of the day. The code has already been amended by Johnson just a few days ago, so as "not to curtail the operation of the combing and spinning machinery" with regard to the number of hours. In the Arlington mill the workers have been told "If you don't produce your $14.00 minimum wage by your piece work in one week, you will have to make it up the next week." Weavers operate six looms instead of the two looms before 1931.

Get Poor Yarn

"In the Arlington mill where I work we get poor yarn and weavers are quitting" one worker said. "We can't keep up the pace, we can't make our minimum with poor stuff." Another worker said. "The wages (piece work) are based on six looms. Often one or more of these looms stand idle for repairs. Then we have to make our minimum anyhow. If you get good work, you might make $23.00. If you get poor, you might make only $11.00. The loom fixers now have too many looms to fix and thus looms often stand idle."

In the Shawsheen mills the looms run 160 picks a minute, in other mills 130 picks.

Rest Period Taken Away

The workers report the following: Since the code the dye house workers in the Wood mill attend 3 kettles instead of two. In the Wood mill 4 wet finishers used to run one machine running 12 sets of cloth. Now 2 men run the same machine and have to produce the same amount. Among the men running the washing machines, the same two men ran three washers, now they run eight washers.

In the Ayer mill there were 40 wool sorters. Right after the code 20 were fired. The next day 20 learners were hired (at less wages) and this force had to turn out the same work as before. The wool sorters in the Wood mill were ordered to increase production by 47 pounds a day.

Before the code all workers at the Wood mill got 15 minutes twice a day to wash up. The code went into effect Monday. The next day the time of the loom fixers to wash up was cut to 10 minutes, and the following day everybodies time was cut out entirely. The Mononac mill has laid off 2 whole departments, the carders and mule spinners. The wood mill winders are on part time.

Shaded by Wings of Blue Eagle, Woolen Companies Have Been Fleecing Workers in a Dozen Ways, Shooting Up Profits

Prices Up 12 Per Cent

The mill owners claim that the code gave a 10 per cent increase in wages. This is the main claim of the code. **But the woolen code gave 50—100 per cent speed-up and the increase in the hourly rate was used as a means of speeding up the workers.** The code gave part time work and unemployment. While the supposed 10 per cent increase in wages was installed, what happened to prices? **In one month** the price of foodstuffs increased 12 per cent from June to July. The Community Health Association of Boston issued a special report in July on "the unusual rise of food prices since June." This Association gets out a minimum food budget for a family of five (a workers' family not a bosses family"). This starvation budget, was $7.53 in June. To buy the same food in July, one month later, a worker has to spend $8.44. And prices are still rising rapidly. **In one month the price of necessities rose higher than the 10 per cent increase which the code is supposed to have given the workers.** The figures compiled by the N. E. Labor Research Association, show the following prices for August, as compared with March:—

Product	March	August
Flour (24½ lb. sack)	.50-55	1.05-1.15
Sugar (10 lb.)	.41-43	.50- .53
Macaroni (1 lb.)	.06-.07	.10- .12
Dried beans (1 lb.)	.03½-.07½	.08

Ballyhoo Hides Speed Up

In trying to prevent the growing strikes of the workers, the newspapers of New England made a tremendous ballyhoo for the woolen code and picked out Lawrence as the bright spot in the textile field. Headlines said "Mills Booming in Lawrence," and great jubilation (in the newspapers) was indulged in. But this "pick-up," which has already passed, and which was artificially stimulated in order to put over the code and prevent strikes did not fool the bosses themselves. The same Boston Herald of the story of July 6 which contains the headline is headlined, "Lawrence Mills Hum With New Trade Boom" contains the following paragraph, "The more conservative term the present state of business as a premature seasonal increase. They fear a slump since they believe that the industry's stimulation has been caused by a spirit of speculation on the part of jobbers. If the gamble of the jobbers does not materialize it is conceivable that the seeming upturn may prove a boomerang."

CHICAGO, ILL.

COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY PICNIC

AT BIRUTES GROVE, Archer and 79th St.

Sunday, September 3rd, 1933

GROVE OPEN FROM 10 A.M. TO 12 P.M.

GAMES — DANCING — EATS — REFRESHMENTS

DIRECTION: Take any Street Car to 63rd St. Then 63rd West to Argo, Ill. — From Argo Free truck transportation to the Picnic Grove.

ADMISSION 10c

Auspices Central Committee Communist Party, U.S.A.

IN CASE OF RAIN AN INDOOR RALLY WILL BE HELD AT THE PEOPLE'S AUDITORIUM, 2457 W. CHICAGO AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

C.P. Unit Suggests Methods to Improve Six-Page "Daily"

We Are Very Proud of Our Daily Now,' Writes Unit; Makes Plans for Larger Circulation But Suggests Better Strike Writeups

(Editor's Note: We have received some communications from units, giving their suggestions and criticisms on the new 6-page Daily. The one published below is particularly good, and we are publishing it in full.

We ask all units to follow the example of this one, and organize a discussion on the Daily Worker. The unit is asked to send in an opinion on the Daily with concrete suggestions and concrete criticisms. These will all be considered and a reply will be published in the Daily Worker).

New York City.

Comrade Editor:

At our last Unit meeting (Unit 2, Section 2, District 2) we discussed the new 6-8 page Daily Worker. All comrades present were very enthusiastic about the new Daily, and a very lively discussion was held.

Some of the features which were hailed were: The sport section, "In the Home," the "SS Utah," "Comic Strip," and of course the Editorials, which are simpler and better and generally more news. All these things are the making of a mass paper. It has features that will appeal to the entire family, so that if the father does not buy it one day the mother or child will.

Our Unit has two comrades—printers—and they of course discussed the Daily from the technical point of view. Some of the suggestions made by these comrades, in order that the Daily will be more readable and more attractive are: —The print in the Editorials is too small. They suggest 10 point type or 8 on 10, and no very small type for any section. The Heads should be more uniform and balanced. When these terms were explained to the comrades we saw that if these suggestions were followed the daily would be more attrative. The back page, for instance, has heads of different type, size, etc. This has a tendency of blurring the page and with nothing standing out.

Other suggestions were: (1) A humor column with a "sting." (2) Quotations and answers, especially on building. (3) All Workers Correspondence on one page, unless policy is to group according to trades, etc. (4) Once a week or so a column of Progress in Science, Inventions and Evolutionary Activity. (5) Cross word puzzle (labor). (6) Every issue to contain a Sub blank. (7) Still more simplified language.

Patterns can be eliminated because from the workers point of view it costs more to sew one's own clothes than to buy them.

In the Home Column have a Children's Section, something on changing of prices, Behavior of children, American History popularized, from our point of view, etc.

The writer-ups on recent strikes, dress, etc, were very poorly done. The reports on the dress strike are very dry. A strike like that warrants a special reporter, with pep.

Our Unit also discussed how we can and will increase the circulation of the Daily, establish routes, etc. A lively committee, the best comrades in the Unit, will be selected for this work.

We are very proud of our Daily Worker now and feel certain that it will be easier to approach workers with it now than heretofore.

Comradely yours,
UNIT 2, SECTION 2,
Per F. Heller.

Prepare for 14th Party Anniversary

Districts Throughout U. S. Plan Events

NEW YORK.—Preparations are being made throughout the country to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of America on September 4th.

Boston workers will celebrate the event on the 4th with a big picnic at Camp Nitgedaiget. Providence and Worcester are preparing their own celebrations.

Minnesota will have a picnic on September 10 and inside affairs are beng planned. Other cities of the District are arranging a series of affairs for Sept 3 and 4.

Detroit will celebrate the Party anniversary on both Sept. 3 and 4. Other sections in Michigan are busy preparing for the celebration.

NAZIS JAIL SWISS WOMAN

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 25.—Zita Fertzg, a 31-year old storekeeper of Breuzlingen, Switzerland, was held in jail by Nazis in Konstanz, just across the border, charged with "making comments unfavorable to the German government.

She had gone to Konstanz to protest against signs on the Swiss border warning Germans against buying anything in the Swiss town.

A Pictorial History of the Great Steel Strike of 1919

(Based on Wm. Z. Foster's book, "The Great Steel Strike")

By DAN RICO



No. 1—When President Wilson was informed of the true situation in the steel industry, that all the men were asking for was a conference at which to present their grievances, he admitted the justice of the committee's position. He agreed to use his influence with Gary to arrange a conference.

No. 2—A week passed with no word from the President. Conditions in the steel industry were frightful. The companies, realizing the importance of striking the first blow, were discharging the men by the thousands. The unions could wait no longer. They informed Wilson that they would meet on September 9 to consider immediate action.

No. 3 — The unions decided to wait 48 hours for an answer from the President. On the following day Wilson's Secretary, Tumulty, sent a telegram holding forth no hope for a conference with the Steel Trust, and he was silent as to what he thought the unions ought to do. Clearly the unions had to act.

No. 4—Accordingly, we set the strike date for Sept. 22. Then came a bolt from the blue. Next morning the papers carried a telegram from Tumulty to us stating that he had requested us to postpone the strike. We rubbed our eyes. His telegram had mentioned no such thing. And then we got a telegram from Gompers also asking us to postpone the strike until Oct. 6.

Blue Eagle Screams for More Profits as Transport Workers Are Speeded Up

Longshoremen of Coast Cheated of Overtime Pay

Lumber Ships Pick Up Others to Finish Work After 5 p. m.

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Here is another trick of the bosses to get away from paying a living wage to the workers. The longshoremen that are working on the lumber schooners are getting 75 cents an hour. After 5 p.m. they are supposed to get $1.15 an hour. The men that are working in the lumber yards are getting from 30 cents to 40 cents an hour and only work a few days a week.

Whenever a lumber schooner is coming in to E. K. Wood Lumber Co. to be loaded or unloaded, the longshoremen work till 5 p.m. And after 5 p.m. a crew or a gang is picked up at the yard and some sailors from the schooner and finish the job at 50 cents an hour, thereby saving many dollars in wages for the lumber company.

The work is very dangerous. You can see workers that are working in the lumber industry walking with crutches or with broken arms, or otherwise injured, all the time.

Workers of the lumber yards! Do not scab on your fellow workers, the longshoremen!

Demand the full rate of pay for longshoring!

Demand decent wages in the yard so you will not be forced to work after 5 p.m.

A Lumber Schooner Longshoreman.

Crews Speeded Up to Take Jobs From Longshoremen

(By a Marine Worker Correspondent)

This will apply to the steam schooners of the Pacific Coast, where work is being done with the aid of the crews of all ships sailing on the coast, where the crews of these ships are doing all of the work and where men are working themselves to death by doing all of this work, when there are longshoremen that are starving to get work on these same ships.

Now we will take ships like the McCormack Line, Nelson Line, the big freighters that are plying up and down the Pacific with four and five gears that take lots of work to load and discharge, and the crew are doing 75 per cent of the work.

Eliminate Longshoremen

They come to Puget Sound and the Columbia River, where they move from one port to another. The crews are doing all of the work. Here is the Nelson Line that is putting on automatic oilers and now carrying 12 sailors, so that they can do away with longshoremen entirely to do the work, and the Nelson is now paying the lowest wages on the Coast for all this work. Men killing themselves for $45 a month and 40 cents an hour overtime.

Instead of working 8 men in the hold, they now work 6 men against 8 longshoremen, and the mates and winchdrivers are on deck, one driving the gear, the mate tending hatch, and when down south the mate goes out on the docks and builds the piles. This is keeping all the men ashore from getting a job on these ships, and the sailors and mates working their heads off for nothing.

Health Broken Down

There are men sailing on these ships that have broken themselves down in health and worn out from this hard work. When working in Puget Sound, the crew goes from one hatch to the other to get the ship loaded, and are always in a rush, hollering from the time they go to work until they stop. The only time there is peace on these ships is during eating hours, and then the men are discussing their problems of the hard work that they are doing.

If there was ever a mad house, they are these ships. And when at sea, because all of the gears is made up for the work on shore, you are working all the time doing real responsible work for very little pay.

Swedish Workers Greet Finnish Travelers to USSR

Big Demonstration at Dock Defies Police Attack

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

S.S. GRIPSHOLM.—As I wrote in the previous report of the August First Demonstration on board this boat, there are a group of 63 Finnish workers travelling to Karelia, U. S. S. R. The group is travelling under the auspices of the Finnish Federation, U. S. and Canada, a workers' organization.

We landed at Gothenburg, Sweden, Sunday evening, August 6. The Finnish group, in company with some other workers, were greeted at the dock by a member of the Swedish Communist Party who invited them to their hall. They were met there with revolutionary greetings, exchanged experiences, and sang revolutionary songs in three languages until late in the evening.

At 10 p.m. a large group of Swedish comrades (about 200) came to the dock to see us off; revolutionary salutations were shouted back and forth between the group on board and the one on shore, and there was much singing in unison. After a short while, the Swedish police began to interfere with the comrades on shore. We, from the deck of the ship, could see that the Swedish comrades were militantly continuing their salutations, despite the fact that the police began taking their banners away from them and tried to force them off the dock.

As 11 p.m. approached, the comrades on shore began shouting and singing louder and more militantly. The police, seeing that this spirit was spreading rapidly through the rest of the crowd on the dock, made a frantic effort to dissolve the group of comrades. They began beating the workers with their swords and scabbards (which they wear in Sweden).

The comrades scattered for a moment, but returned immediately and began singing and shouting louder than before. This time the police went around making individual arrests. The singing went on! We left Sweden with the shouts of our Swedish comrades ringing in our ears—telling us to expect a Soviet Sweden, pledging solidarity, promising support to the U. S. S. R. and the Communist International.

J. H. SHIPMAN.

A Copenhagen Lesson for Workers of N. Y. to Take to Heart

By a Marine Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY.—Nazis of the S.S. Reliance were sadly disappointed when on arriving at Copenhagen, Denmark, they were, contrary to their expectations, greeted with a "shower of rocks" instead of confetti, yet, as they explained to themselves, there might have been a shortage of the more usual tickertape, and the morose Danes only wanted to make the reception more "impressive."

But when half a block away from the dock, they were greeted in their mother tongue, words on a huge placard carried by two workers saying **"Hitler and Nazis Verrecke**—only then were they convinced that Copenhagen was no place for them after all, and valiantly retreated to their ship.

Our Nazis like the port of New York best of all, and write home that all New York sympathizes with them, telling them at home how unmolestedly they can play hockey at the foot of the pier, swastika armbands and all, while high above, on the foremast of the good Nazi ship Reliance, flies the swastika murdercross unchallenged.

NOTE

We publish letters from workers in the transportation and communications industries every Monday. Get them to us by the preceding Thursday.

AFL Heads Hunt for Dues Under Banner of NRA

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Things are getting no better. In fact they are worse, as the price of everything is going up and men are still walking the streets looking for work. In fact I am doing it myself.

I was up to the Labor Temple this afternoon trying to get a line on the meeting to be held there to organize the Western Tablet Co. into a union shop affiliated with the A. F. of L. I was in conversation with some of the boys and found an organizer who used to represent some of the railroad men, and I guess he is still a representative of some of the railroad boys. He got rather sore when I told him the shop men were sold out by the heads of the union in 1922.

A Closed Meeting

This fellow was going to be one of the main speakers of the afternoon. I was of the understanding the meeting was going to be an open affair, but when I got to the hall and sat down for a while, I was informed it was going to be a closed meeting, and I have a hunch this big prosperous looking organizer for the railroad men who was going to speak was the cause of changing the meeting from an open to a closed meeting.

The Rank and Filer was handing out $2.40 to either join this union or for payment of dues, of which the biggest part will go into the hands of the president of the union and his lackeys.

Why the Sudden Activity?

It seems that the A. F. of L. has all of a sudden taken a lot of interest in the affairs of this particular shop and others. The A. F. of L. pocketbook is getting dry due to unemployment, and the cow needs milking again, so they go out with a bunch of the ballyhoo men to drag in some more of the workers.

Men I talked to that work for the Western Tablet Co. said they could not get radical during these times while Mr. Johnson (the biggest scab on earth) was trying to make things better for the working men and women. Of course, you know where they got that dope. Right from the organizer from the A. F. of L. and the capitalist press.

The boys or rank and file men of the Western Tablet Co. here do not figure what their dues cost, and how much more they will have to get per week or day in order to pay these dues into the union, and they will not figure the rise in the cost of living, so if they do get a boost of wages through the union they will not be any ahead.

Letters from Our Readers

NEW YORK CITY.

Comrade Editor:

The organizations of the Restaurant Trades announced to their members the adoption of a code. Male labor is taken care of as follows:

1. Twelve hours a day, with three hours off in between. The aggregate of the working week, "not more" than 54 hours.

2. 28 cents an hour, with a deduction of $3 for "food" (steaks and chops, of course)! whether they want to be fed or not.

Since the avowed purpose of the Recovery Act is the spread of employment, you can readily imagine how effective such an arrangement will be.

Inasmuch as the press unanimously keeps quiet about all this business, I am asking you, Mr. Editor, what the inducement for such silence might be.

J. H.

• • •

NEW YORK CITY.

Comrade Editor:

Congratulations on your editorial on fighting the "red scare." I had a personal experience with a "red scare" last year at the I. Miller strike. When the bosses raised the "red" issue, Rosenberg, the organizer, faced it squarely. As a result, the strikers, who were mostly backward workers, became sympathizers of the Party.

I suggest that in order to combat this opportunism, the readers of the "Daily" write of their experiences in fighting this tactic of the bosses by bringing forward the face of the Party and the Daily.

I also suggest more be printed about the S. P. and the N. I. R. A. and the doings of the Musteites about the Nira. Also, I would like to see some articles on International Youth Day in the Daily.

H. J.

• • •

NEW YORK CITY.

Comrade Editor:

Recently I was with a group of striking dressmakers, and some of them asked me if the Foltis-Fischer Cafeterias are still on strike. Of course I told them the truth, but in order to complete my duty, please notify the workers in general that the bosses' court granted to the Foltis-Fischer Cafeterias, as well as to the Willow Cafeterias, injunctions against the Food Workers Industrial Union as a scheme to demoralize and break the real unions that are fighting for the interests of the workers.

Workers, do not patronize the above companies.

Food workers, join the Food Workers Industrial Union, the real rank and file union.

A Food Worker.

(Editor's Note.—The address of the Food Workers' Industrial Union is 4 West 18th Street, New York City. Telephone CHelsea 3-0505.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Farmers to Fight Again

Dairy Farmers Learning Fast That Rank and File Leadership Will Win Against the Milk Trust

By BEN FIELD

BINGHAMTON.—Tho' the milk strike is lost, New York dairy farmers are ready to fight again. They realize that the hammer did not hit square enough in the last strike. They know now that the Woodheads and the other leaders held their arms back in their struggle, to get cost of production for their milk. The varnish has blistered off that "liberal," Lehman, the milk board, and the state troopers. These as well as the dealers are their enemies. They need a leftwing farm organization with real militant leadership. And they are ready for it. This is what we found out talking to farmers and farmhands in Tioga and Broome Counties.

Hate the Dairymen's League

Even the middle and more conservative farmers are beginning to stir. We met a farmer who owns 200 acres, most of it rich land in the flats bordering the Susquehanna River in Tioga County. About half of the farmers in his township belong to the great scab outfit, the Dairymen's League. He was not in the strike, but he was ready to cuss the League. He said: "I cut my herd down to 14 cows. It don't pay to produce milk when you get 2½ cents a quart. Did the Dairymen's League help us? When the Milk Board raised the consumer a cent a quart, the League helped Bordens get 13 cents of the 47 cents. The League and Bordens wear the same glove. And then these certificates of indebtedness. The League keeps anywhere from 7 to 15 cents of the dollar you get for the milk and gives you a certificate of indebtedness bearing 6 per cent interest, redeemable in 5 years, sometimes seven. Farmers can't wait that long. They need all the blamed cash they can lay hands on. So lots of farmers cash theirs right off the bat for low's 60 per cent. And then if you kick, you lose your market."

All this farmer could suggest was stabilizing production to help the farmer.

He showed, however, that his eye was clearing. He showed a great interest in the unemployed who were being hired to work on the roads and bridges and were being speeded up by the contractors, wound up and down like a lot of toys, and laid off with every blow of the wind. He said that most of the government's farm plans were everything but how the farmer could make a living. The farmer must cut more off the middlemen's fat meat pie.

A Farm Worker Talks

A farmhand, an unemployed mechanic from Scranton, talked to us as he was cleaning the cowstable. He got his job only about a week ago. Looking for work near Green in Shenango County, he walked down a road where 400 farmers were lined up in an army. They had a road scraper drawn across the road, old farm machinery, and planks and railroad ties full of spikes. "That stopped the trucks all right. Not a can of milk but was dumped. They knocked off the troopers like a lot of bottle corks. It was too bad they didn't stick together a little longer. Here the fellow I'm working for, he got arrested and was in the coop. But he's ready to fight again. They got him under a $1,000 bond. Why the devil shouldn't farmers get 4½c for their milk? Feed's gone up like a kite. He uses two tons a month, and that costs between $80 and $90, and maybe a farmhand could get more than $10 a month. A farmer's got to have a hired man or he can't go it any more than having one horse. If he don't get anything, he can't pay. A farm's the last place I'd work if I wasn't starving. A fellow's tied to the wagon wheel. It's a bloody shame, I tell you." He banged his shovel on the barn floor till his overalls were splattered.

• • •

THE Rutland Plan organization was leading the strike in this section of the state. Clemens is the president. This man Clemens is a rich farmer. Last fall an organizer was sent to his home to find out whether the farmers in the Rutland Plan would send delegates to the Farmers National Convention in Washington. Clemens was not at home. He was in Europe on a vacation. The organizer was told to see another one of the leaders of this farm organization, a millionaire who was in the dairy business for the sport of it!

How did Clemens and Porter and other leaders conduct the strike and the organization in southern New York? They went around telling farmers to join up, they would guarantee them a market, so many hundreds of farmers had already joined. Dues are 1 cent for every hundred pounds of milk to be deducted from the milk check by the dealer. A few meetings were held. Many of the farmers didn't know about them. There was no real preparation for the strike. Dealers who were willing to pay 30 and 40 cents more than the Dairymen's League weren't approached by a committee of farmers. The leaders did everything without consulting the farmers. Why, many of the farmers didn't hear about the strike until the news was broadcast over the radio one morning. No delegation of farmers was sent out to encourage the more timid farmers, none to members outside of the organization.

As the two farmers talking to me tell the story, they begin to see that the leadership was responsible for the crushing of the strike. "That's true. If we'd been set right, that Lehman and his riot act couldn't have stopped us. We got the Pennsylvania farmers with us. Not even a ladybug could get thru our pickets without being spotted."

The tall lanky brother had been arrested. Their neighbor was arrested with 82 other farmers in Tioga County, put under $1,000 bond, for which they had to pay $30 a piece as they were from Broome County. Lawyers soaked them $15 each. They were arrested for trespassing on another man's property and for rioting. All they were doing was waiting on the road for milk trucks of scabs. They were to have been tried the 18th of the month but the trial has been postponed to the 20th.

The other farmer says, "I don't think they'll go thru with the trials. Lanky here punched a trooper off one truck. We locked some of them up in a creamery. We had things humming fine as a new top. They had to get milk from Wisconsin. Our dealer was getting in a carload of dried milk. He was losing $2,000 a day. But then some of the farmers got scared. Sure, the fellows like Woodhead and Clemens began backing out. They thought the Dairymen's League would fine them for not shipping milk. They was afraid of being pinched. Maybe they would be sent up to break rocks.

The contract of the Rutland Plan guarantees a market for the farmer. Now many of the farmers have been laid off by Sheffields and other dealers for being in the strike. How will they find a new market? Lanky speaks up. "Hell, we do need organization. We want you fellows to help us. I worked in Chicago 15 years ago as street car conductor. When we had a strike, everybody went out—repair men, sweepers, switchmen, ticket pinchers, everybody. A union's got to be organized such a way with the farmers.

His brother nods. They no longer feel so plumb disgusted so as to swear they'll never picket and strike again. Farmers can be organized. Farmers can stick thru hell and after. They listen to the story of the Pennsylvania U.F.P.A., to the United Farmers League, and the Holiday Association in Nebraska. **Rank and file control of real dirt farmers. No rich farmers in the organization. No business men or bankers.**

"That's the pitchfork," they cry. "That's the pitchfork."

In the Home

Today's Menu

BREAKFAST

Prunes.
Farina.
Whole wheat bread.
Coffee—milk.

Wash the prunes, then soak in old water overnight.

Cook slowly in the water in which they were soaked until soft. Add 1-4 cup sugar to every 2 cups of prunes and cook 5 minutes longer. Season by cooking with the prunes a slice of orange or lemon skin or a bit of ginger.

• • •

LUNCH

Cooked carrots, peas, beans, spinach.
Chocolate pudding.
Tea—milk.

To the cooked vegetables add a lump of butter and salt and pepper. The vegetables should be cooked in very little boiling water. The comrade who sent in these menus did not send directions for the chocolate pudding so we are again at a loss.

• • •

DINNER

Vegetable soup.
Soup meat.
Curly cabbage.
Melon.
Coffee—milk.

If the stem end of the melon is soft (but not from too much handling) and the melon has a sweet smell, and the skin is rather coarse, it will almost certainly be a good melon.

Note:—Comrades must send directions for cooking with the menus.

Working Woman Club Newly Formed, Wins Two Relief Victories

CLEVELAND, O.—The "Working Woman Club" recently formed here has already won two relief victories. One was a $12.75 check for a mother with eight children who had been denied relief, and the other a $1.85 food order and new lodgings for a family low.

The platform of the Working Woman Club is the winning of immediate relief for urgent cases, and fighting for Unemployment and Maternity Insurance.

And did you know—that with a 40 cent or 50 cent can of naptha, obtained at any paint store, you can clean several dresses

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

And have you ever tried dyeing your slips to match your dresses? The lace may be left off this slip, but be sure to bind the top strongly so that it doesn't tear, especially where the shoulder straps are attached.



Pattern 2530 is available in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 34 takes 1 7-8 yards 39 inch fabric and 1 1-4 yards lace. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with this pattern.

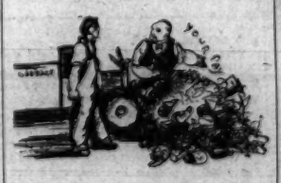
Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City. (Patterns by Mail only).

Truckdrivers Paid With Waste Paper

(By a Taxi Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The sudden spurt in war industries that has taken place throughout the capitalist world



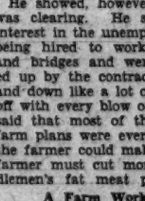
has sent the price of waste paper in this city from 5 cents per 100 lbs. up to 40 cents per 100 lbs.

The bosses operating private garbage trucks are taking a rather peculiar advantage of this windfall. Whereas, in the past, the paper was dumped with the rest of the refuse, it is now utilised as a means of paying the chauffeurs and helpers operating the dump-trucks. Not a few of the men employed are doing this heavy and noisome work for whatever cash the waste paper picked up on the route brings in.

Workers are engaged upon the understanding that no wages are to be paid; that the sole compensation is the money gotten by selling the waste paper—a transaction which the workers must carry out themselves.

The police are working hand in hand with the bosses in this new scheme of exploitation. The cops are handing out tickets to the drivers of vehicles that attempt to follow the dump trucks for the purpose of picking up the paper.

Member of
Taxi-Workers Union



Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

VII—A Sane Sex Life

Looking back the 14 years, the writer has been dealing with workers he may say that are there so many saints and so many—well not so holy. From the point of view of physical health, both extremes are harmful, *if persisted in for any length of time.*

There seems to be a mistaken idea among many workers that sexual continence is harmful *per se.* There is no such evidence. A woman and even a man may remain continent for a number of years without showing any ill effects. The allegations of professional seducers to the contrary nothwithstanding. The only bad effects the writer has been able to note were mainly psychological.

There, is of course, no valid reason why any worker should suffer from a veneral disease. Ignorance is no factor in this respect. It can only be ascribed to negligence, to carelessness. The use of an ordinary antiseptic wash or a douche is sufficient to prevent veneral infection.

On the other hand, the promiscuous are prone to become lax. At the risk of being accused of being an old fogy, it must be admitted that this business of changing sex partners at the drop of a hat or of having several at the same time, is doing the individual no good. Workers who are not too well fed exhaust themselves under such conditions and have very little energy left for their jobs or for Party work. They can not afford to ape the bourgeois, if for no other reason than that one cannot be a Don Juan on milk and crackers or even on orange juice. Sexual excess, when coupled with hard work, malnourishment and the other hygienic errors mentioned in these articles, will put the Kibosh on the best constitution.

(This ends the series on the Health of Party Workers).

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

White Hair

Mrs. A. G.—As long as your health is in good condition, you need not worry about your hair turning white. You are right in thinking that it is unusual for jet black hair to turn snow white at the age of 33; but we see such cases from time to time. In skin clinics, it is not so rare to see men and women in their twenties with grey or white hair. We do not know what causes the pigment (color) to disappear. Some people are born with white hair. They are called albinos. Marie Antoinette is said to have turned white the night before she was executed. But we are inclined to believe that she merely forgot to apply the customary dye. Your vanity need not suffer from your condition. Snow white hair with a youthful complexion is all the rage in Paris salons and some debutantes in New York are putting on white wigs.

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St., New York City.

S.S. UTAH

A novel by an American Seaman

MICHAEL PELL

THE STORY SO FAR: Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union aboard the S.S. Utah, has been talking to his fellow workers about the class struggle, the defense of the U.S.S.R., etc. He is unsuccessful in an attempt to keep the sailors of the Utah from scabbing on the Copenhagen dock-workers when the ship stops off there. He continues to talk to them about the union, however, and succeeds in signing up the chief engineer for the M.W.I.U. Now read on:

INSTALLMENT THIRTEEN

The Old Army Game

THIS country has prohibition, hasn't it?" asked the Prof. They had just tied up in Helsingfors, Finland.

"Yes," answered the Swede. "But you can get all you want to drink. Plenty of bootleggers here, too."

Sure enough, pretty soon a man came into the fo'c'sle, and asked if anybody wanted to buy spreet. A Finnish drink of about 90 per cent alcohol. He pulled out of his inside pocket a couple of flat tins, a bit smaller than the kind used for kerosene in the States.

"Going up to the Royal?" asked the Swede, as Slim was dressing.

"No, just taking a walk uptown."

The Swede handed Slim his watch and ring. "Hold these for me, the Royal's a tough joint."

Eddie joined Slim in the stroll. The horses here wore yoke harnesses and the workers wore boots with turned-up tips. Women were sweeping the cobbled streets with twig brooms.

"Gee, this country looks different from the others. Something like Russia, I guess."

"Yes," remarked Slim, "this land used to belong to old Russia up to the end of the war. When Russia turned Red and the Finnish workers wanted to go with them, the capitalists sent troops up here, and they choked the revolution. Thousands of Finnish workers were slaughtered in cold blood by foreign imperialist troops."

"Are the Communists strong here?"

"They were strong; had their own newspapers and workers' cooperatives, and representatives in Parliament. But the Lappos—that's what the Finn Fascists are called—they're the big capitalists here, who got the backward peasants to support them by doping them up with patriotism and religion. These Lappos, through means of the dirtiest tricks and bloody terror against the working class and their Communist representatives in Parliament, captured the Government and set up a Fascist regime here."

"Ain't there no Communists left?"

"Oh, sure, but they've got to work illegally now—underground. But that doesn't stop them, any more than it stopped the bolsheviks under the Czar."

* * *

AS THEY came onto the main drag, they were impressed with the number of soldiers. Practically all the young fellows were in uniform—gray uniforms with boots and Sam Browne belts.

Eddie couldn't understand it. "All these soldiers in such a little country?"

"Yes, they have compulsory military service."

"She must be afraid of Russia, hey, Slim?"

"No, that's capitalist bunk. The fascist government here knows damn well that Russia isn't interested in making war. But the Finnish capitalists are anxious to help the other capitalists in a war against the Soviet Union. Besides, she needs these soldiers against her own working class. Notice the faces of most of these lads? Mostly country hicks, brought to Helsingfors to use against the workers here. And I'll bet the young workers here are sent into military stations in the country, for use in case of uprisings there.

"You can see that in the States, too—soldiers from the South stationed in the North, and vice versa. The capitalists keep the Southerners het up against the Northerners; the whites against the blacks, etc., and play them off against each other that way. The old army game; France sends her white soldiers into the colonies, and brings her African troops to use against the French in case of strikes or any trouble. The same thing in politics. Wall Street sets up the Democratic and Republican candidates, "wet and dry" campaigns, all to keep the workers off the main fight, which is Capitalism versus Communism."

* * *

THEY listened for a while to the military band in the park, which was drugging the public with army marches. Then they headed back for the ship. "How far is this from Russia, anyway?" asked Eddie.

"Only a couple of hours by train, and less by plane. Just imagine, airplane carriers like the Lexington and Saratoga operating out of Helsingfors, releasing hundreds of big Martin bombers against Russia!"

Eddie became thoughtful. "What could we do about it, if they started a war against Russia?"

"Plenty. What did the firemen on the 'New Amsterdam' do in Southampton when they loaded her with war material for Japan? Refuse to transport war materials! Twenty-three of them were arrested. I take my hat off to them."

"Me, too."

It started to rain, and they hurried. Up at the head of the gangplank, a prostitute was arguing with the watchman, trying to get on board.

"Nothing doing," insisted the watchman. "You want us to fish your carcass out of the water, too, like those others?"

In the fo'c'sle everything was in uproar. Eskimo had locked himself and a woman in the steward's foc-sle, and was maltreating her. The woman screamed and moaned like a wounded beast. Lag, wild with spreet, hammered on the door with a fire-axe, intent on crushing the Eskimo's skull. The men finally got the axe away from him and lashed him to his bunk with a heaving line. Then they broke into the steward's foc'sle. The woman lay on the deck, her dress and stockings torn and bloodstained. Awful blotches and scratches showed on her breasts and neck. The Eskimo sat in the pantryman's bunk, dead drunk, an empty spreet tin between his knees, staring wildly.

About an hour later—Slim was in the toilet boiling some clothes—Gunnar came in, all out of breath.

"Phew! Thought I was a goner that time!"

"What's up?"

Gunnar looked out on deck to make sure no one was coming after him. Then he explained: "Me and Stanley picked up two skirts over there in the park. Then it started to rain, and we took them into the boxcars. Everything was going along jake, when all of a sudden somebody throws a flashlight on us, and orders us to come out. Two cops, one on horseback! The skirts started to bawl and say it was their first time on the docks. While the cops was questioning them, we started to walk away, you know. All of a sudden the cop on horseback starts after us. We took it easy until the horse's hoofs started to trot; then we started to gallop. Man, just as we got to the gangplank, I turned around and see him pulling his gat out! Boy, I felt the lead crawling up my back already! Fffff! I can still feel it!"

"How about Stanley? Where's he?"

"In his bunk, all winded."

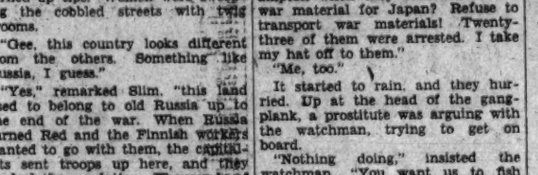
"What happened to the skirts?"

"I dunno; locked up, I guess. I started to take their part at first, but when the cop heard me talking Finn, he wanted to know when I served my term in the army here. That's when I decided to spread wings and fly."

"So that's the fly in your ointment!"

"Mum's the word, comrade!"

(Continued Tomorrow)



Nino Martini, outstanding tenor who was recently engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Co. as leading tenor for lyric roles during the 1933-34 season, has just been signed for a new series of one-hour programs to be heard over a nationwide WABC-Columbia network.

* * *

TODAY'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00—Mountaineers Music
7:15—Red Davis—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner—Sketch
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Dramatic Sketch
8:30—Sizzlers Trio
9:45—Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Dixie Orch.
9:00—Gypsies Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
9:30—Crime Must Go—Secretary of War George H. Dern
10:00—El Tango Romantico
10:30—Hasenchen Orch.; Arthur Boran, Comedian; Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Songsmiths Quartet; Girls' Trio; Chapman and Arden, Piano Duo
11:00—King Orch.
11:15—Rogers Orch.
11:30—Denny Orch.
12:00—Hollywood on the Air
12:30 A. M.—Cole Orch.

* * *

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—Jack Arthur, Songs
7:30—The Count of Monte Cristo—Sketch
7:45—News—Gabriel Heatter
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue — Mystery Drama
8:15—Veronica Wiggins, Contralto
8:30—Morro Musicale
9:00—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta
9:15—Horatius at the Bridge Table—Sketch
9:30—Wilberforce Quartet
9:45—The Witch's Tale
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Robbins Orch.
11:00—Time; Weather
11:02—Kolat Orch.
11:30—Aaronson Orch.
12:00—Gerston Orch.

* * *

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Baby Rose Marie, Songs
7:30—Golden Orch.; Mary McCoy, Soprano; Betty Barthell, Songs; Sports Talk—Grantland Rice
8:00—Tours Orch.; Henry Neely, Narrator
8:30—Polash and Perlmutter—Sketch
8:45—Gould and Shefter, Piano Duo
9:00—Minstrel Show
9:30—Pasternack's Orch.; Melody Singers
10:00—Sanford Orch.; Gloria La Vey, Contralto; Fred Hufsmith, Tenor; Woods Miller, Baritone; Stone and Smolen, Pinna Duo
11:00—Leaders Trio
11:15—Post Prince
11:30—Hahn Orch.
12:00—Harris Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Gerston Orch.

* * *

WABC—860 Kc

7:15—Denny Orch.; Jeannie Lang and Scrappy Lambert, Songs
7:30—Martin Orch.; Travelers Quartet
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio
8:15—Singin' Sam
8:30—Kate Smith, Songs
8:45—Modern Male Chorus
9:00—Dance Orch.
9:30—Theatre of Today—Ships of Oak
10:00—Kostelanetz Orch.; Gladys Rice, Soprano; Evan Evans, Baritone
10:30—Jack Little, Songs
10:45—Symphony Orch.
11:15—Phil Regan, Tenor
11:30—The Ideas Back of Wheat Adjustment—M. L. Wilson, Chief of Wheat Production Control Board, Agricultural Adjustment Administration
11:45—Gray Orch.
12:00—Belasco Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Rapp Orch.
1:00—Conn Orch.

JIM MARTIN — Making Their Reservations — by QUIRT and NEWHOUSE



DEFENDER OF THE FAITH

A Short Story by Edward Newhouse

THE night was warm and starry and I still had 20 cents and I spread my canvas under the only inaccessible clump of bushes in Central Park and settled down to watching the man who looked like Mr. Lang. He lay down on the bench at the foot of the hill and gazed at the sky. He couldn't get his head set. He took off his coat and folded it and placed it under his head, but that wasn't high enough and he turned on his belly and put his arms on the coat so his head was comfortable but his body wasn't.

He got up and walked to the garbage can and took out some papers and tucked them in under



the coat and lay on it face upward, but there seemed to be no way he could get at a satisfactory position.

To the northeast the big lake ends in a tiny inlet where the water rats live. You could hear them plopping from the rock into the water and you could see their wake spread along the lake. Evidently there was a passageway from the Indian cave to the lake, because if you threw a rock down the cave you heard scampering and pretty soon their round bodies glided into the bay.

In the summer they were fat and brave and didn't mind the ducks who came on foraging expeditions or the squirrels who came to drink or the long-legged species of bird which preyed on tadpoles. They were afraid of police dogs and people, but all they had to do was dive in. It was half past two in the morning and there was only the latent murmur of the city and the occasional purr of a Packard, and the man who looked like Mr. Lang appeared puzzled by the plopping of the rats.

* * *

I WISHED I could make sure about his identity. Mr. Lang was the English teacher who had dropped me from class the very first day of a term. The preceding term, I had pulled that stunt about refusing to sing the Star Spangled Banner in assembly.

They took me to the assistant principal and I refused. They took me to the principal and I refused.

When Mr. Lang read out my name during the initial roll call he said, "Are you the boy who refused to sing the Star Spangled Banner?"

"Yes."

"What was the idea?"

"I think it's a stupid song. I don't believe in it."

"Where'd you learn that?"

"What's the difference?"

"That will be all. Leave the room."

And in the afternoon I was called to the office and switched to another English section. The recorder said Mr. Lang wouldn't have me.

And now the man who looked like Mr. Lang took the newspaper from under his head and spread it along the sloping hillside and lay down and fell asleep. I wanted to fall asleep, too. A cat came out of the bushes and looked at me with green eyes. The cat's belly brushed along the grass and her tail twitched and her shoulder blades moved prominently. She stopped before the fertilizer heap around a tree. When the moonlight hit the green eyes they became red.

"Here pussy, pussy," I said.

The cat sidled back into the bushes and sat down. The eyes were steadily red now. I wanted to stroke her. I wanted to put her in my lap and move my forefinger along her chin.

"Here pussy," I said.

I got on all fours and moved toward the cat. She stood up and bounded back.

"Here kitty," I said, "come here, you dope."

The green eyes flashed and disappeared. I came back to my canvas and looked at the beacon lights of the Eldorado and at the man below. Now he wasn't sleeping either. There was a great plopping of rats, it must have been the cat. The man sat up and scratched his head loudly and stared at the cop who came walking up the concrete.

"Get a move on," the cop said, "what do you think this is, a hotel? Want me to run you in?"

"No, officer," the man said, "I'll move on."

I saw he was Mr. Lang.

"Shake a leg," the cop said. "Pick them papers up. You got a hell of a nerve, this is no hotel."

He walked on and Mr. Lang started to gather the papers. The cop came back. He said, "Listen, I don't want to warn you again tonight. I'll swat the hell out of you. Maybe I'll run you in and maybe I'll swat the hell out of you. Just remember that."

Mr. Lang threw the newspaper back into the garbage can and walked west. I rolled up my canvas and followed him. I wanted to talk to him, but I didn't know how to start.

* * *

THE moment he stepped over the fence I knew he was hungry. Did you ever see a real hungry man walk? It's like a drunken stagger, only there's a faintness about it.

In front of the Eldorado he hit up two taxi drivers who didn't answer. He turned into 74th St. and lifted the cover of a garbage can and reached deep into it and brought forth an object and tossed it into the gutter. On Amsterdam Avenue he hit up another taxi driver who turned one pocket inside out and made a helpless motion. Mr. Lang sat on a stoop.

I didn't know exactly how to approach. I leaned on the banister and said, "Are you Mr. Lang?"

"Yes," he said, trying to recollect, "You're from the school?"

"Right," I said, "class of '29."

"I don't know your name, but I remember the face. Were you in any of my classes?"

"No, I just saw you around the building."

"And what are you doing now?"

"Nothing. Gave up looking for a job four months ago."

He smoothed his hair and adjusted his tie. His collar was dirtier than mine, even. It was certainly more crumpled. My shirt was brown, you couldn't notice the dirt.

"Are you still teaching?" I said.

"No, haven't been there for some time. . . ."

"I have a little money, Mr. Lang. Let's go in there and eat something."

"My boy, I haven't a cent, but I don't mind if we do. I'm penniless at the moment. Temporary embarrassment, of course."

I was no longer sorry for him. "You son of a bitch," I thought, "temporary embarrassment, of course, is it? Why don't you sing the Star Spangled Banner?"

* * *

IN the cafeteria there was a sign advertising baked apple for five cents.

"I have twenty cents," I said, "I'll have a baked apple and you can buy fifteen cents' worth. I advise pancakes and baked apple. Fill you up and plenty of calories."

First Mr. Lang went into the men's room and when he returned the pancakes were on the table.

His yellow eyes bulged and his stubbled cheek bulged and he scratched his dusty hair loudly. He had thick, handsome lips, feverishly red. He didn't talk until the pancakes were finished. I couldn't say "I'm the guy you fired out of your class." You can see how that would have sounded.

I said, "Whatever became of Roy Kaufman, fellow used to write poetry?"

"I don't remember him."

"Or that other fellow who wouldn't sing the Star Spangled Banner?"

"That one I remember," Mr. Lang said, "but I never heard of him and don't expect to. Wouldn't give two cents for his future."

"Why not?"

"Born troublemaker, he was. The kind that doesn't know when he's well off. They tried to palm him off on me one term, only I wouldn't have him. Do you have a cigarette?"

"No, I can't use any that are not specially made up, and I ran out of those. We'll send Jenkins over to Dunhill's early tomorrow. No, let's wake him now. Jenkins. Jenkins, I say." The fellow next table looked up. "Mister," I said, "can you let us have a butt?" He gave us two Camels.

"Thank you," Mr. Lang said to him.

"That'll be all, Jenkins," I said, quietly, so he didn't hear.

"That is comical," Mr. Lang said, "What's your name, my boy?"

"My name is Jenkins."

"Really?"

"Really."

"Ho, ho," Mr. Lang said, "This is rich. Jenkins, oh yes, class of '29. Sure you weren't in any of my classes?"

"No, I'd surely remember."

"Great old school, at that," he said, reflectively.

I became sleepy. The counterman wiped his tearing eyes. He was cutting up onions for salmon salad. The more he wiped, the harder the tears came. He cut his finger and cursed and ran to get mercurochrome.

Mr. Lang said, "I'm glad I didn't cut my finger."

"I'm sleepy," I said. "I'm going to turn in."

"Where?"

"In the park."

"You'll have no peace trying to sleep there, the police will run you out."

"Not from the place I know." I wanted to get rid of him. I picked up my bundle.

"What's that?"

"Canvas. You want to get yourself a piece. Keeps moisture out. A truck driver will give you one. Hit up some of them."

"I could never do that."

"Why?"

"There's a certain pride . . ." Mr. Lang said.

"Pride," I said, "is sin."

"You think I'm joking, but a man can't utterly debase himself. I should like to sleep in this place you know of. Is there room for two?"

"I guess so. Pick up that Times, you'll need it."

I paid the twenty cents and took some matches from the counter and looked back at the palatial cafeteria. The salmon salad mixer hollered, "Hey, I can't find any mercurochrome, you got any up front?"

* * *

WE walked back to the park. When we came to the bottom of the hill Mr. Lang said, "You foolish boy, a cop passes by here every ten minutes."

"Not up there," I said. "It's inaccessible. It's impregnable. They don't look there. Let's have your hand. Step."

The cat was under my bush. "You still here?" I said, "hello, dope." She moved away when we came and ran swiftly down the hill and across the concrete. There was a sound of galloping from the equestrian course. It might be a bored society gal from one of the finishing schools, out for a lark. Romantic. Or a milkman who went insane and unhitched his horse and is running amuck. Unlikely.

He spread his papers in my old



spot and I moved over to the other side. The galloping died out. "So long, Miss Belmont," I thought, "so long, milkman." There were no sounds from the rats either.

"Good night, Mr. Lang," I said.

"Sleep sound, my boy."

The last thing I saw was the nirih beacon of the Eldorado.

In the morning when I awoke my shoulders and my buttocks and my knees felt wet. I sat up. The sky was blue. The murmur of the city had changed into a hum.

The longlegged bird was stepping gingerly along the shallow, looking for tadpoles. The ducks peeked at an empty box of crackerjacks. I separated the wet trousers from my knees and wondered what the hell was the matter. My canvas was gone. I searched around the bushes, but there was no sign of it and I remembered Mr. Lang.

"The punk took it," I thought. "What do you know about that?"

I looked some more and waited around awhile. Then I walked down the hill and stepped across the fence on to the concrete.

Film Production in Soviet Union and U.S. -- A Contrast

By IRVING LERNER.

There are 18,533 motion picture theaters in the United States, according to the **Film Daily Year Book** for 1933. When these figures were compiled, at the beginning of this year, there were 6,053 motion picture screens closed. By now, the number is estimated around 10,000. The motion picture industry, at one time reputed to be America's fourth largest industry is now not even rated as a major one.

Artistically, Hollywood has never been alive. Now it has died economically. There are at least 4,000 men and women: extras, bit players, stars, who are literally starving in Hollywood. The number of cameramen, directors, carpenters, electricians, etc., who are out of work has not been estimated.

In sharp contrast to Hollywood is the picture of the moving picture industry in the Soviet Union as revealed in the first All-Union Production Conference for the Thematic Plan of Soviet Motion Pictures for 1934, which was held recently in Moscow. There are 1,800 commercial theaters. And there are 32,000 theaters in workers' villages, soldiers and workers' clubs and factories.

Unlike Hollywood, the Soviet Union suffers from a shortage of labor, rather than an oversupply. This resulted in a large measure in the (generally) poor quality of Soviet films for the past five years. The conference pointed out that there were in the Soviet Union, not more than 50 or 60 experienced and first-class directors. With the studios trying to make a minimum of 100 to 120 feature films per year, there resulted the situation where many films were done by inferior directors. The Communist Party foresaw the situation as far back as 1931 when the Central Committee of the Party urged the making of fewer but better films. And this year it sharply ordered more emphasis on good themes, better scenarios, and competent directors.

A. Fedeyev, author of "1919", pointed out that the Soviet producers had neglected the classics of Russian literature — pre-revolutionary literature. "Literature, and especially the classics, must occupy a first rank position in the new program. Foreign literature must be selected with the greatest of care; not indiscriminately, as in the past, with sometimes unfortunate results." "Stenka Razin", "Eugene Onegin", based on Pushkin's famous poem, and "The Golovev Manor", based on the novel by the great Russian satirist, Saltikov-Chichedrin, are some of the literary films now in production. Erwin Piscator, the famous German director, is making a film based on the German revolutionary novel "The Revolt of the Fishermen".

B. Shumiatsky, head of the Soviet film industry stressed the necessity of following the suggestions of the Party in connection with the problems of the second Five-Year Plan. As a concrete example he cited the collective farms and their growth, the new maneuvers of the class enemy, problems of new production and technique, labor heroes, the young people and the children. "All of these themes", he said, "should be treated in an artistic style worthy of the new victories of the working class."

This theme plan, he emphasized, must not only be correctly laid out, but the individual studios must take concrete steps to organize production so that scenarios are made into films correctly and on time. Shumiatsky then concluded with the statement that a second conference would take place on November 15th of this year to check up on the programs of the various studios in the light of the present conference.

We Eat Borsht with Pleasure

or, When Cooks Enter Into Socialist Competition

By MYRA PAGE

THE workers of Moscow's huge ball-bearing plant decided something had to be done. After putting in a morning at their lathes, they poured into the plant's spacious new dining room—to sit down to a meal that was impossible to relish. Meat poorly cooked, potatoes half raw—and the borscht! Beyond description!

Russians love their borscht—a rich vegetable soup, that, when steaming hot and well-prepared, is a dish to put pep into any shock-brigader. Like the old rhyme,

"When it is good, it is very, very good,
But when it is BAD, it is horrid!"

And horrid it was—watery, lukewarm, with a few lonesome carrots clustered together in the bottom of the dish.

Agitating the Cooks

For days, the workers swore at the cooks, getting what pleasure they could out of telling the dining room management what was what. Still no change. They began writing to their shop wall papers. "We demand bettel meals. We work well at our machines. Why is it the cooks don't take more interest in their job of feeding us?"

Another wall paper reported: "Our factory kitchen receives good, raw material. Today's list shows that tomatoes, carrots, onions, potatoes, went into the borscht. But where were they, by the time the soup reached us?" It closed with the solemn verdict: "We eat borscht and make sour faces. Comrade cooks, wake up!" This was the first of August.

The matter drew the attention of "Pravda," central organ of the Communist Party and leading daily paper of the U.S.S.R. "Pravda" sent out its brigade of traveling editors, who proceeded to rally the plant's workers for a campaign for better meals. The job was to train the cooks, and get them interested in their work. The Moscow Food Trust was invited to send one of its food experts "to prove that if we have the Bolshevik wish, we can make good meals from the supplies we have." Here was the struggle for mastery of technique in another field. Better cooking has become a real issue in the U.S.S.R.

"Bad Borscht Means Bad Communists In the Kitchen"

Investigation into the ball-bearing plant's kitchen revealed a sorry state of affairs. The cooks had no sense of personal responsibility in their work. On days when the food happened to be good, no one knew who was responsible. Likewise, on the more frequent occasions, when it was poor, no one knew exactly who was to blame. A raw recruit received as much as a cook with fifteen years' experience, a poor cook the same amount as a good one.

Under such conditions, how could one expect the cooks to be doing their best?

On the walls of the dining room, pictures of the factory's cooks were posted. Underneath were written their names, with the captions, "Today Comrade Zelesnov is responsible for the quality of dish number 1" (borscht); "Comrade Tekhonov is in charge of dish number 2" (meat and vegetables).

The union worked out a new wage scale, which rewarded skill and training. The slogan was raised: "Bad borscht means bad Communists in the factory kitchen."

When Tekhonov was complimented for his good cutlets, and Zelesnov received a good razzing, in person, from workers forced to eat his poor soup, the cooks began to take more notice. They had become figures of public importance. The campaigners' agitation roused them; they came to view their work in a new light, as helpers in building socialism.

The campaigners started a fight against dirt in the kitchens and dining room, and for better storing of supplies. When they found potatoes dumped carelessly on the floor, waiting the cook's knife, they spoke out against this practice in their daily sheet.

Later in the month, Zelesnov, Tekhonov and the other cooks decided to enter into socialist competition—"Who Will Cook Better?"

They sent a challenge to the cooks of dining room 18. At a joint meeting, the conditions of the contest were worked out: each kitchen using the same raw materials, but combining them as they liked, cooking in boilers of an equal capacity of 350 dishes each. A commission was chosen composed of two workers from the factory, two cooks from Moscow's best Factory Kitchen, two housewives, two chemists and two representatives of the Food Trust.

On the basis of the soup's taste, calories, price, and whether it was served on time and prepared under cleanly conditions, the judges were to rate each day's product.

"Who Will Cook Better?"

On the first day of the competition, the ball-bearing plant prepared no borscht at all. Why? "Because we had no vinegar, and how can you make good borscht without vinegar?" the cooks answered. However, dining room 18 succeeded in making good borscht, without vinegar. The second day the ball-bearing plant again lost. At the end of the meal, the workers declared the borscht too sour.

Zelesnov, Tekhonov and the other cooks, now excited, began to compete in earnest. Each evening they started checking up on the conditions of the carrots, potatoes and other supplies to see they were well stored and in good shape for next day's borscht. Anxiously, they sampled the day's stew, swearing at any who held them back. They had decided to win. On the fifth day, the ball-bearing plant diners declared the borscht much improved. Elated, Zelesnov and Tekhonov urged on their comrades. The final outcome—they won the competition.

On Sept. 22, ball-bearing workers wrote in their wall paper, "Now We Eat Borscht With Pleasure."

The cost is reasonable—twenty-five kopecks (about 13 cents) a dish.

Meanwhile, the cooks of the two kitchens have started another competition, this time on the second course, of meat and vegetables. "Pravda," calling the ball-bearing plant's experience to the attention of its readers, reminds the country's network of factory papers that fighting for better food supplies to the workers is one of its main tasks.

The All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions has announced the award of premiums to the best factory cooks, and calls on local unions to stimulate socialist competition between different factory kitchens. Scores of more wall papers announce, "Now We Eat Borscht With Pleasure."

STAGE AND SCREEN

O'Neill's "Ah Wilderness" Is First Theatre Guild Play

Of the two new Eugene O'Neill plays to be presented by the Theatre Guild this season, "Ah Wilderness" will be the first to be seen here, according day. The play, which goes in rehearsal this week under the direction of Philip Moeller, will have its first showing on Sept. 25 at the Nixon Theatre, Pittsburgh, and will open here at the Guild Theatre, Oct. 2. The cast will be announced later.

* * *

"Come Easy" Opens Tuesday; Premiere of "Blue Widow" At Morosco Theatre Wednesday

"Come Easy," a comedy of life in a small city by Felicia Metcalfe, will open Tuesday evening at the Belasco Theatre. The cast includes Helen Lowell, Alice Fischer, Nancy Sheridan and Edward Raquello.

"The Blue Widow," a new play by Marianne Brown Waters, will be presented by the Shuberts on Wednesday night at the Morosco Theatre with Queenie Smith in the principal role. Others in the cast include Helen Flint, Roberta Beatty, Albert van Dekker and Don Beddoe.

Wednesday night there will be a special benefit performance for the Actors Dinner Club at the Manhattan Theatre. Some 40 stage and screen stars will take part in raising funds for the organization, which has been feeding unemployed actors during the depression. Among the stars who will take part are Fannie Brice, Evelyn Herbert, Nancy Carroll, Howard Marsh, Harland Dixon, Herbert Rawlinson and Roland Young.

* * *

"This Day And Age," directed by Cecil B. De Mille, is the new screen feature at the Paramount Theatre. Richard Cromwell, Charles Bickford and Judith Allen head the cast.

The Capitol Theatre is now showing "Turn Back The Clock" with Lee Tracy, Mae Clarke and Otto Kruger in the principal roles. Edgar Selwyn and Ben Heck are the authors.

"Flying Devils" is the new film at the old Roxy Theatre this week Ralph Bellamy, Arline Judge, and Eric Linden head the cast.

WHAT'S ON

Monday

MASS PROTEST MEETING — Protest Against the frame-up of Bessie Horn, leader of unemployed of Coney Island, and N. Rozer and others who fought against evictions in Coney Island. Attorney Blutenkamp of ILD will speak. Other prominent speakers. Admission free! Auspices ILD and Unemployed Council. Workers Center, 27th St. and Mermaid Ave.

AMUSEMENTS

TODAY AND TOMORROW ONLY

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AND
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AUGUST 28, 1933

What a World



By Michael Gold

Buzzard Liberals and other Birds

THIS blue buzzard of a Nira is going to be one of the meanest birds that ever laid an egg in America. For observe, fellow workers, the new setup is administered by liberals. Everyone who ever wrote a book review for the New Republic, the Nation or the Survey, is down at Washington, busily serving the government.

It is their revolution. They were kicked out of power with Woodrow Wilson, and have suffered for long years in colleges, or as advertising men, lawyers, secretaries of research trust funds, etc., etc. Some of them, stripped by the stock market both of money and theories, even became bitter. They actually gagged at Herb Hoover. A few went technocratic. But god, evidently, is a kind of super-Walter Lippman, and he saved his boys from the final shame — from Communism.

Yes, the stockmarket Hamlets met a kinder fate than did Shakespeare's gloomy liberal. By a miracle, a philosopher became king, a new Abe Lincoln rose to save America, a new Kerensky. And so now, it is said, the city of Washington, is simply lousy with brave triumphant liberals.

* * *

LET me admit: I have a few superstitions, and when liberals, swarm around and become enthusiastic about anything it sends a mystic chill of fear down my spine. I get scared, that's the truth of the matter. It was during the late world war that they first most frightened me to death. In the New Republic, for instance, this bunch boasted, in a famous editorial, "that the intellectuals had willed the war," i. e., the liberals had buncoed America into the war.

Who can forget that Newton D. Baker, a Tom Johnson liberal, and a most pious quoter of Kropotkin, Henry George and Tolstoy, was the mean little secretary of war who shipped the boys off to France and slammed conscientious objectors into jail? Who can now forget that George Creel was a liberal-Socialist, and that Ernest Poole, one of his assistant-liars, bragged naively that a majority of the writers in the Creel war propaganda bureau had red Socialist cards, had been party members in good standing for years?

* * *

AND then, of course, there were William English Walling, and Carl Sandburg, Walter Lippman, Charles Edward Russell, and others too numerous to mention. Many of them worked earnestly in government jobs. Some broke strikes, others wrote anti-Hun poetry and publicity or did posters. Many were rats in the military intelligence and turned in their old friends. But all did their part. They really believed, many of them, that they were saving the world for democracy.

And they were more dangerous than the Germans to America. Nobody wanted to go to war, but these liberals talked and sold the idea to the American people. Whether they knew it or not, they were J. P. Morgan's best agents in this country. They gave the necessary liberal glitter to Mr. Morgan's bloody Juggernaut.

Today they are swarming around Nira like an army of blueared flies around a decayed mule.

It gives one the jitters. These people in a government are always a barometer of the approach of greater calamities to the working class.

* * *

ONE of the marks of a liberal is that he cannot work with Communists. He hates Communists, they rouse all the intolerance and indignation in his system. They are treacherous and Jesuitic, he says; they believe in crude force, they have no mercy or fairness, they eat peas with a knife.

But with capitalists, the liberal is suprisingly mellow and tolerant. Sidney Hillman, Oswald Villard, John L. Lewis and others could never work with such an "uncouth fanatic" as William Z. Foster. In Grover Whalen, however, they find all the virtues. They can sleep with him in the same bed.

This is the tailor-modeled gentleman who as head of the New York police proved one of the most brutal strikebreakers. It was he, also, who bought the forged documents from the white guardist Boris Brasol, the so-called Communist International instructions which John L. Spivak uncovered as the work of a New York printer. Now Whalen is the administrator for Nira in the New York District.

* * *

WELL, enough on this painful subject for today. Nira is here for a while, and will cut all our wages and break all our heads before it meets its own fate. And the liberals are going to do us good—as they did in the late war. It's the same gang, spouting the same noble phrases, and promising the same fascist utopia. Dr. Luttinger said recently that "constipation is one of the worst enemies of the revolution." This was as witty and profound a remark as I had ever expected to read in the Daily Worker. But our good doctor-comrade should have not forgotten that one of the chief reasons why some reds suffer from constipation is liberalism. It, as the saying goes, gripes our guts.

* * *

IT has surprised many people to see the good old Daily Worker fixing itself up with a new set of American clothes, a radio column, movie notes, sports, comic strips, Dr. Luttinger's advice, and now, this, let us hope, column.

I am also surprised. For nearly ten years I have been one of those who knew this was needed. To reach the masses one must talk their language, not the jargon of a sect. This ought to be self-evident, but it never was. Editor after editor appeared on the Daily, coming and going like the flowers that bloom in the spring. Each made a brief, dutiful attempt to popularize the Daily Worker. It was like the eloquent speeches of a chronic drunkard promising to reform. The louder the thesis and manifesto, the surer the backsliding.

Very quietly, a new region has arrived to the Daily, and this time, I, a sour old pessimist, feel a glow of hope. At last the Daily seems to be getting down to bedrock and common sense. Now at best, it may be possible to help the Daily Worker become a mass-paper.

So let us all help. Cheerfulness is a sign of health and sanity. In trenches or prison or on barricades, one must strive to remain human. Some bigots may think the new Daily Worker is being untrue to something or other because it talks simply. But the workers will understand. Anyone who has ever been through a strike knows that the high spirits and fighting energy of youth, with all its mistakes, is preferable to the sloth and over-cautiousness that sometimes accompanies middle age.

"We do our part." Grover Whalen does his part for Nira, and we will do ours for the Daily Worker and the American working class.

SOCIALIST WORLD CONGRESS VOTES APPEAL TO LEAGUE AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR

Overwhelming Vote Adopts Chauvinistic Stand on War, Sabotages Soviet Union and United Front

PARIS, Aug. 27. — The world congress of the Second (Socialist and Labor) International closed Friday night, having overwhelmingly voted to sabotage the struggle against war, the Soviet Union, and any united action with the Communist International and its sections.

By a vote of 283 to 19, the congress accepted the chauvinistic resolution on war of the recent congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

This resolution, while excluding all struggle against war, calls for a general boycott against the aggressor country, which can thus only be called when war is declared, and which rallies the workers of each country in defense of their "own" capitalist class. The workers of the "aggressor" country are to declare a general strike.

The main resolution calls for the resumption of the disarmament conference, and for an appeal to the League of Nations for action against threats to peace.

This main resolution, brought in by Otto Bauer of Vienna, and approved by a vote of 291 to 18, does not contain a single word defining the attitude of the Socialist Parties toward the Soviet Union.

A special resolution introduced by the "left" wing, expressing a "favorable" attitude towards the Soviet Union, was rejected, only 18 votes being cast in support of it.

The adopted resolution also constitutes a rejection of the proposal for a conference with the Communist International on the question of the united front.

When the section of the resolution was read which declares, "Our International proclaims that it will not spare any effort to unite the international working class," an interjection by the delegates from Sweden and Denmark was made, that "this does not mean that the Congress gives permission to the Second International to negotiate with the Third International."

Otto Bauer, reporting the resolution, replied that the resolution neither permits nor forbids such action.

Appeal to League Against Fascism

The Anti-Fascist program, which was adopted, called for mass demonstrations against Fascism during the week of November 9; continuation of the boycott against Germany; solidarity with the victims of Fascism; an appeal to the League of Nations on the fight against Hitlerism, including German rearming, and Nazi propaganda against Austria and Danzig.

Among the 18 who voted for the proposal of a conference with the Communist International were representatives of the Polish "Bund," and four of the six American delegates—Panken and Kobbe voting with the majority for the main resolution.

YPSL Congress Bars Advocates of United Front from Hearing

READING, Pa., Aug. 27.—By a vote of 72 to 33, the delegates at the national convention of the Young Peoples Socialist League in session here today refused a hearing and excluded the delegates of the Chicago circles which were expelled for taking part in united front actions with the revolutionary workers' organizations.

They also approved the expulsion of George Smerkin, national secretary of the League, for having taken a stand against the splitting tactics of the Socialist Party leadership.

A Young Communist League member who was distributing a YCL appeal for united action was beaten up.

The pre-conference meeting of opposition delegates on Friday was attended by 45 including the delegates who were not seated at the conference. Ninety members of the YPSL have now signed the Left Wing statement which was summarized in last Thursdays Daily Worker.

The conference is packed with right wing delegates from New York.

Michael Gold Joins Daily Worker Staff

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

spots in the revolutionary reportage of the past ten years.

Our new columnist, has published two books, "120 Million," a volume of short stories, sketches and poems, and the widely known "Jews Without Money." A pamphlet of his on John Brown, one of his early revolutionary heroes, was issued in the Haldeman-Julius "little blue book" series. Two of Mike Gold's plays have been produced: "Fiesta" by the Provincetown Players, and "Hoboken Blues" by the New Playwrights Theatre, of which he was one of the directors.

In 1931 he was one of the American delegates to the Congress of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, held in Kharkov, U.S.S.R. While engaged in his work at the New Masses and its predecessor, The Liberator, magazines which he edited for a combined period of ten years, he still found time to write the first mass-recitation produced in the United States, and in collaboration with Manuel Gomez, the first Bolshevik Comic Opera, "The Last Revolution," produced in Chicago by the Workers Party in 1923.

A Few Personal Notes

Gold has written a few random notes about himself which will be of interest to the readers of "What a World!" We quote him here:

"Reputed to be lazy, careless, etc., but that is usual myth about writers. Was a wrestler and boxer as a youth and once won medal for the shot-put, but now fears he is fattening, and therefore exercises hard every morning to keep weight down . . . Gave up smoking a year ago, which shows his tremendous will-power . . .

"A very unusual person unfortunately fond of beer and poetry . . ."

There are hundreds of other personal characteristics which have endeared Mike Gold to those who know him. But we'll let the readers of the "Daily" discover these things for themselves, as they unfold in his daily column.

Strikers of Swedish Navy Found Justified, But Punished Anyway

STOCKHOLM, August 27. — All the complaints of 800 sailors of the Swedish navy who recently struck at the Karlkrona naval base against inadequate food and insanitary conditions were found to be justified.

Nevertheless, the Social-Democratic ministers have upheld jail sentences passed by a military board, because the sailors struck instead of making a mere formal complaint.

Belgians Terrorize Natives of Congo

BRUSSELS, Belgium. — While officials announce that "order has been restored" n the Kwango district of the Belgian Congo, several dozen more natives have been arrested and banished for being members of the "Sect of the Serpents," a religious organization of the Negroes, whose purpose is to drive the "white plunderers" out of the Kwango district.

In the adjacent chieftainship of Bakutsu, where an insurrection is said to have been suppressed the official statement admits that the military occupation will have to be mantained.

. . . . . Station WEVD,—"The Voice of Debs." —By Burck



News Item: Grover Whalen, New York NRA administrator speaks over the Socialist station WEVD on the Recovery Act.

Soviet Bonds Are the Safest in the World, Economist Says

Lawrence Dennis, Former Government Expert Points Out that They Are Based on Fast Expanding Production

"I WANT to tell you how much I am impressed by the first public offering of Soviet Bonds in the United States. This offering is something of an event in the annals of investment finance, and in the history of our relations with the Soviet Union."

It is with these words that Lawrence Dennis, expert on economic subjects, begins a letter to Miles M. Sherover, President of the Soviet American Securities Corporation, which is printed in this week's issue of the "New Republic."

Testified As Bank Expert

Mr. Dennis was an official in the diplomatic service of the United States government, being Charge d' Affaires in Nicaragua and Honduras for the United States. He also gained wide banking experience as a member of the investment banking firm of J. W. Seligman and Company, Wall Street bankers. Recently, he was a leading witness before the Senate Finance Committee, exposing the methods of Wall Street banks in issuing worthless foreign bonds in this country.

Shows Unusual Points

Continuing his praise of the Soviet Bonds, Mr. Dennis writes: "It is significant that the Soviet Government should be offering to investors in capitalist America a sound gold-standard bond at a time when the United States is repudiating its gold-standard obligations and embarking on the uncharted seas of currency management and inflation. . . .

Now the 10,000,000 rouble Soviet issue is made payable at the present gold parity of the rouble. This means, I take it, that interest and principal on these bonds will be paid not in gold, but in the equivalent of a permanently stipulated quantity of gold. I am neither naive enough nor sufficiently enamored of the Soviet (or any other) government to consider its pledge better intrinsically than the now broken pledge of the United States government. Certain considerations, however, indicate to me a strong probability that Soviet gold bonds, unlike American Liberty Bonds, will be redeemed in gold equivalent according to the pledge.

In the first place, the total outstanding amount of Soviet gold bonds is ridiculously small, being only a few million dollars. There is, therefore, no burden of gold debt accumulated during and since the war by Soviet Russia to be compared with that weighing on the capitalist nations. We, for instance, have about $40 billion of public debt, about one half of which is that of the federal government and the other half that of the states, counties and cities. . . .

In the third place, and most important of all, it seems clear that Soviet borrowings of all sorts are made for an expansion of the productive plant of a nation in which the market for finished goods is guaranteed to an almost limitless extent by the fiat of a socialist state.

A loan to Soviet Russia is used for expansion of productive capital in a land with an unlimited market guaranteed by state fiat. A loan in the capitalistic countries today is most unlikely to be productive, because the problem here seems to be thought of as one of curtailing production by shorter working hours rather than one of expanding consumption by socialistic expenditures and a larger productive plant.

LAWRENCE DENNIS.

New York City.

* * *

The address of the Soviet American Securities Corporation is 30-32 Broad St., New York City. Hanover 2—6955.

Italian - Soviet Non-Aggression Treaty Is Ready

Soviet-French Trade Agreement Also Drafted

ROME, Aug. 27.—The terms of the Soviet-Italian pact of non-aggression have been agreed on, and the treaty will be signed before the end of August, it was reported here yesterday.

The treaty is reported to be similar to the Soviet-French non-aggression treaty, and excludes armed conflict between the two nations; aid to a third nation in conflict with either; participation on a coalition against either; or economic blockades, embargoes or special customs agreements.

* * *

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Preliminary negotiations for a Soviet-French agreement, following the signing of the Soviet-French non-aggression pact, are reported concluded here. The general principles of the agreement are now awaiting ratification in Moscow.

The technical details are still to be filled in by trade experts. The chief provision is reported to be preference for certain French exports to the Soviet Union in return for French preference for Soviet oil, lumber and certain farm products.

Former Premier Edouard Herriot, president of the Senate commission on foreign affairs, landed yesterday in Odessa, on an informal visit to the Soviet Union.

25 Blind Weavers in Wilkes-Barre Strike Against 20 P.C. Cut

Welfare Federation Says Work Is Pastime, and Profits from Work

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Aug. 27. — Twenty-five blind weavers and chairmakers working for the Welfare Federation, refused to accept a wage reduction of 20 per cent and came out on strike three weeks ago. Their ranks have not been broken. Only one remained at work but they hope to stop him. Every day in the Public Square surrounded by thousands of blue eagles these strikers stand begging for assistance to carry on their strike for a living wage. Their wages had been cut to $10, and was going to be shoved down to $5.

These workers had started this work themselves but the Welfare Federation seeing an opportunity to exploit some helpless workers came on the scene and took over the blind men's workshops. Some of these blind men have families to support, and they are the only provider in the family. The Welfare Federation, which followed the plan of the President by setting the price of these workers at less than the minimum that President Roosevelt set for the reforestation camps.

The Welfare Federation tries to turn the attention of the workers away from the struggle of these blind workers, by saying that the work that they are doing is not work but just pastime, or sport, some thing to keep them out of mischief. Of course, the chairs and the rugs and carpets that these blind workers make are sold at a profit, or used to supply the different public buildings.

Comradely,
DAN H. SLINGER.
91 N. Walls St.

Anti-Nazi Fighter Dies by Headsman

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Five more victims of the Nazi axemen, including one political victm n Darmstadt, accused of killing a young Nazi during the struggles before the March elections, were executed yesterday, in Darmstadt Schwinitx and Tortau.

This brings the number who have been beheaded by the Nazi axemen to 31, seven of whom have been anti-Fascist fighters. The others were convicted criminals.

Red Cuban Union Recruits Masses

Soldiers Forbidden to Fraternize

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—Mass organization of Cuban workers in the revolutionary Confederacion Nacional Obrera de Cuba is proceeding throughout the island, as the result of the recognition of the union won by the victorious dock strikers.

The Labor Centers are crowded every day, hundreds of demonstrations are being made, many under the direct leadership of the Communist Party. The de Cespedes government is for the moment powerless to interfere, and is representing itself as sympathetic to the plan, while attempting to introduce its own men into the rapidly growing organizations of the workers.

The central demands of the union are for a universal eight-hour day and increases in pay, in addition to the political demands for non-interference with the workers' organizations and for an anti-imperialist stand by the government.

Havana newsboys and motion picture operators were among the latest workers to come out on strike. The other strikes throughout Cuba are standing solid.

The increasing fraternising of soldiers with workers, while the government is attempting to use the army against the strikers and to disarm the workers and peasants, has resulted in an order to the soldiers forbidding them to take part in any popular celebrations or political manifestations.

The United States will consolidate its economic strangle-hold on the new government by sending a Treasury Department expert to work with Jefferson Caffery, the ambassador who will replace Sumner Welles in Cuba.

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NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 27.—Having received permission from the Canadian government to enter Canada, ex-president Machado was preparing today to leave for that country.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 27. — Jose Izquierdo, refugee mayor of Havana, arrived in New York Friday, was met by a strong police guard, and left immediately for a secret destination.

HARLEM RELIEF BUREAU OPENED BY MASS ACTION

NEW YORK.—With the establishment of an additional Home Relief Bureau at 124 Street and Lenox Ave., the Upper Harlem Unemployed Council has won a hard fought triumph. Workers previously had to trudge from all parts of Harlem to the Relief Bureau, located at 125 St, and Third Avenue. Another Bureau is demanded by the Council for the hundreds of workers above 135th St.

This victory points the way to achieving point 10 in the Workers Relief Ordinance, which says: "Relief stations shall be established wherever 350 or more unemployed make known the need for such stations in their community." The final draft of this Ordinance to be presented to the city for adoption will take place August 19 at Irving Plaza. Workers organizations are urged to elect delegates to make this Ordinance thoroughly inclusive of workers demands.

The Council will lead a demonstration and parade of workers from Harlem and the Bronx to the Home Relief Bureau Wednesday morning. A mass preparatory meeting will be held Monday night in Lafayette Hall, 165 W. 131st St. at 8:30 to mobilize for the parade.

Nazi Police Rifle International Mail

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—In violation of the International Postal Convention, the police of Aachen opened a package of anti-Fascist literature in transit through Germany from France to Scandinavia, confiscated it, and substituted Nazi literature. The German Minister of Posts had assured the London Times on August 17 that through letters and packages were not tampered with in Germany.

Leader of U. S. Nazis Inspired Murder of Liebknecht and Luxemburg

Crew of Prussian Adventurers Spies on Revolutionary Workers and Jews, Preys on German-American Business Firms, Lives in Ease

Editor's Note:—This is the second part of an inside account of the German Nazi organizations in the United States. It is written by a former member of the American Nazi organization, who worked actively in it until recently, when the Nazis in Germany discovered that there was Jewish blood in his family, and began persecuting his relatives in Germany.

In Saturday's "Daily Worker" we published a brief history of the development of Hitler's organizations in America, of the founding of the League of the Friends of New Gerhany, and of the "Kulturbund," an aristocratic Nazi organization in which the "gentlemen" Nazis segregate themselves from the riff-raff and small fry, who have their Storm Troop, and carry out the rowdy work.

* * *

(By a former Nazi)

The League of the Friends of New Germany is largely composed of ruined middle-class elements, ruined small tradesmen, clerks, semi-professional people out of work. There are also a few broken-down workers out of a job, who retain the illusion that they can be helped by "their betters" among their countrymen, are whipped into rigid discipline, and do the strong-arm work, and any particularly dirty tasks which the aims of the organization require.

Elegant Quarters In Hotel

The direction of the movement, however, is in the hands of the well-fed clique of the "Kulturbund." They have elegant headquarters in the George Washington Hotel, on Lexington Ave., at 23rd St., and all the leading Nazis live there in style, supported in part by the 75-cent weekly dues of the rank and file, and the constant special assessments and emergency collections which the members are made to pay up and collect from sympathizers.

The chief source of funds, however, is big German and German-American firms in America, which are systematically "shaken-down," just as is done in Germany. Some of these firms pay up willingly, and are glad to support the Nazi movement. The others dare not refuse, because the Nazis hold over them the threat of action by the Nazis in Germany, who have supreme control over any business organization with any German connections. The Nazis in Germany have no trouble in making life miserable for anyone who holds out against them, and the link between the American and the German organizations is complete. All the leading members of the American organization are also members of the German National Socialist Party.

Forced to End Public Meetings

They also have the power to approve or disapprove the German membership of any Nazi in America, and no American Nazi may go to Germany without special permission of the central body of the Nazis here, which exercises supreme authority over the fate of every member.

The "Bund der Freunde des neuen Deutschland" has its headquarters in East 83rd St., between Lexington and Third Aves. They hold their meetings in Kreutzer Hall, 238 East 86th St.

Until last week, the "Bund" had frequent public meetings there, in addition to the regular closed meetings for members only. So many German-speaking New York workers have come and asked embarrassing questions, and tried to get the floor to tell the audience the truth about Hitlerism, that the "Bund" has been forced to end its public meetings, and hold meetings only for members and vouched-for friends of the members.

Tasks of U. S. Nazis

The Nazi leaders in Berlin have given the American Nazis a series of specific tasks to carry out, and all their work is developed around this present program, which is as follows:

First, to fight the boycott against Germany, which is one of the most painful and effective of the international weapons which have been mobilised against the Nazis.

Second, to carry out pro-Nazi and generally pro-German propaganda, pointing out all the "merits" of the Fascist regime first, of German industries and products, and of Germany as a tourist paradise.

Third, to carry out anti-French propaganda. In America this takes precedence over anti-Semitic propaganda, since anti-French propaganda here serves best the aims of Nazi policy abroad. The main line of anti-French propaganda is to make France out to be a "debauched" and "degenerate" nation.

Fourth, to carry out anti-Semitic propaganda, as part of the campaign to justify Hitler's bloody anti-Semitism. It is the task of the American Nazis to "prove" that all Jews are worthless and poisonous.

Money Raising Main Task

Fifth, to combat all anti-capitalist tendencies, and particularly to combat Communism. It is the aim of the Nazis to establish Nazi "cells" in shops and plants employing German-speaking workers, but they have not succeeded in doing so yet, excepting in such completely German concerns as the North German Lloyd, where A. Mentsing, an important official and a leading member of the American Nazi organization, has instituted a Fascist "N.S.B.O." or Nazi shop organization, precisely on the pattern of the German ones.

The most important phase of this program is the money-raising phase. The capacities for propaganda of the Nazi organizations are very small, although they publish a number of papers in German and in English. They are first of all the American collecting agency of the Nazis.

The first employment of the money they raise, after the extravagant expenses of the "gentlemen" of the "Kulturbund" are met, is to send it to Germany. They are allowed to retain here sufficient for a rather modest propaganda campaign—to finance their papers, pay for rent of halls, postage, leaflets, etc.

American Auxiliary

The organization also has an American auxiliary, the Friends of New Germany, headed by Colonel Edwin Emerson, with headquarters in the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, the same building which houses the German Consulate, with which Emerson keeps in intimate contact.

The president of the "Kulturbund" is George Schellenberg, adventurer and ex-movie actor, who lives at the George Washington Hotel and has a big job in a department store, where he is notorious for his vicious manner of treating the workers under him. He was an officer in the German army during the war, and has the typical Prussian overbearing manner, combined with general stupidity.

Schellenberg lacks the intelligence to carry out his task, and he relies on the advice of N. Orgell, an employee of the "New York Staatszeitung," where Jewish businessmen pay cash for large advertisements.

The other leaders of the "Kulturbund" are Walter Haag and Count Albert Sauerma-Douglas.

Prussia Bully Is Leader

Herr Haag was an officer in a crack Prussian regiment in Berlin, where he used to have the "privilege" of shaking hands with the Hohenzollerns. He cuts a ridiculous figure, walking around in the hottest days wearing gloves and a stiff collar. But during the war he had a horrible reputation, and was greatly feared by all his subordinates. When the war broke out he got himself a safe swivel-chair job, where he was forever safe from having to go to the front, and fought the war by bulldozing and cruelty against the clerks who worked under him. He won the Iron Cross for this.

He came into an inheritance after the war, which he promptly dissipated. He then came to America to make his fortune, but made a miserable failure of it until with Hitler's accession to power he got his chance to try for a bloody Nazi career.

Chief Spy Mixed In Murder of Red Leaders

The other Herr, Sauerma-Douglas, is the chief of the spy division of the American Nazis. He directs the activities of a number of Nazis whose task is to make friends with Jewish families, in order to learn the anti-Nazi activities of the American Jewish organizations. Others of his underlings have the task of worming themselves into revolutionary workers' organizations, to play the part of spies and provocateurs.

His anti-working class history is a long one. In March, 1919, the Berlin "Rote Fahne," writing about the murder of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, said:

"One of the spiritual leaders of this bloodshed is the infamous Albert Count Sauerma-Douglas, whose persuasion has helped to guide his friends to crime and terror. He is the son of a notorious man who was well known in Monte Carlo and other gambling resorts, and who, during the war, was interned in Canada. He first gambled away the fortune he inherited from his parents, and then he gambled away the fortune of his wife, whom he deceived and deserted. And with her he deserted his son. . . .

Seven of his ancestors have died on the scaffold, and after his death the number may be eight."

White Guard Accomplices

Among his close associates are a chemist named O. Menzel, 555 West 170th St., and a large number of Russian White Guards, among them Catherine Constantinova, the wife of L. Theremin, the physicist, a clever woman who is intimately associated with him, and plays an important role by her ability to gain the confidence of people she meets.

The other leader of the "Kulturbund" is Mentsing of the North German Lloyd. He is the only one of this crew who is not an adventurer and a failure, grasping at Hitlerism as the chance for a new career.

Many New York Nazis believe that Mentsing is the real brains and leader of the American Nazi movement, and the others, including Kurt Spanknoevel, of whom I wrote on Saturday, merely carry out his orders.

Taking Orders from Hitler, American Group Carries on Anti-French, Anti-Jewish, Pro-Capitalist Agitation, Aims at Nazi Shop Cells